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EXPERT REPORT OF**ROBERT W. BERLINER, CPA, CFE****SEPTEMBER 19, 2007****IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE**

MAGTEN ASSET MANAGEMENT)	
CORPORATION and LAW DEBENTURE)	
TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK)	
Plaintiffs,)	
v.)	C.A. No. 04-1494-(JJF)
NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION,)	RE: D.I. 94
Defendant.)	
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MAGTEN ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.,)	
Plaintiffs,)	
v.)	C.A. Action No. 05-499 (JJF)
MICHAEL J. HANSON and ERNIE J.)	RE: D.I. 121
KINDT)	
Defendants.)	

A. INTRODUCTION

I am a certified public accountant. I have been retained by counsel for Magten Asset Management Corporation in the above referenced matters as an expert witness on behalf of both plaintiffs. Specifically, I have been requested by counsel to address the following issues:

- NorthWestern Corporation's ("NW's") violations of generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") attributable to its non-utility subsidiaries;
- NW's false and misleading disclosures in its publicly-issued financial reports during 2002; and
- The effect on Clark Fork and Blackfoot, LLC's¹ ("Clark Fork's") assets and liabilities following the November 15, 2002 going-flat transaction, assuming that it remained directly obligated for the mandatorily redeemable quarterly income preferred stock (the QUIPS)².

¹ Formerly, Northwestern Energy, LLC ("NELLC"), formerly Montana Power, LLC ("MPLLC").

² The QUIPS were originally issued by the Montana Power Company and assumed by MPLLC (see background section below).

This report describes my work to date and summarizes the opinions I have formed at this time and the bases for these opinions. The opinions expressed herein are based solely on my review of the materials set forth in Section B below and are subject to change as a result of my review of additional documents.

Attached to this report are the following exhibits:

- a copy of my curriculum vitae (Exhibit A);
- a listing of cases in which I have testified as an expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four years (Exhibit B);
- a listing of all publications that I have authored or co-authored within the preceding ten years (Exhibit C);
- the hourly rates charged for work on this engagement (Exhibit D);
- documents considered in formulating my opinions (Exhibit E); and
- Transcripts of the depositions taken in this litigation (Exhibit F).

B. SCOPE OF ENGAGEMENT

The opinions set forth in this report have been formed based upon my review of parts or all of photocopies of various materials, principally including the following:

- The Creditors First Amended Complaint dated 10/04/2004 to Avoid the Transfer of Assets of Clark Fork and Blackfoot LLC;
- Forms 10-K and 10-K/A of Northwestern Corporation ("NW") for the year ended December 31, 2001 and NW's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002;
- NW's Forms 10-Q and 10-Q/A for each of the first three quarters of 2002;
- NW's 2002 Form S-4 registration statement and amendments to register 7 7/8% Senior Notes due 3/15/2007 and 8 3/4% Senior Notes due 3/15/2012;
- Certain correspondence between the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") and NW relating to the SEC's review of NW's Forms S-4 Registration, Form 10-K for the year ended 12/31/2001, Form 10-Q for the quarter ended 3/31/2002 and NorthWestern Energy, LLC ("NWE") Form 10-K for the year ended 12/31/2001;
- The valuation reports of American Appraisal Associates ("AAA") for Expanct Inc. and Blue Dot Services Inc. dated 9/3/2002 as of 1/1/2002 and 5/1/2003 (as of 10/1/2002).

- AAA's valuation report dated 1/31/2003 (as of 12/31/2002) relating to the valuation of certain assets acquired by NW from Montana Power LLC, ("MPLLC");
- Certain NW applications to and orders from the Montana Public Service Commission ("MPSC") including Final Order dated 1/31/2002; Form U-1 Application dated 2/14/2002; and Final Order dated 1/27/2003;
- The SEC Cease and Desist Order dated 3/7/2007 and SEC Complaints dated 12/01/2006 and 4/24/2007;
- Certain other NW documents, including bank credit and other agreements, earnings and other press releases, e-mails, correspondence, forecasts, Management Financial Information Reports ("MFIRs") and other internal operating and financial reports and other internal documents;
- Certain valuation working papers and documents of American Appraisal Associates ("AAA");
- Certain working papers, memoranda and other documents of Deloitte & Touche ("D&T"); and
- Transcripts of the depositions taken in this litigation

In addition, I have reviewed authoritative literature setting forth generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and reporting requirements under the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC").

C. BACKGROUND

NW, a regional electric and natural gas utility, experienced rapid growth in the late 1990s through an aggressive acquisition strategy that included non-regulated businesses. More specifically, it diversified into communications services through its investment in Expanets, Inc. ("Expanets"); heating, ventilation, air conditioning and plumbing ("HVAC") through its investment in Blue Dot Services Inc. ("Blue Dot"); and propane gas through its investment in Cornerstone Propane, L. P. ("Cornerstone"). In 2000, NW initiated a plan to expand the service territory of its natural gas and electric utility business from South Dakota and Nebraska into Montana by agreeing to acquire the electric and natural gas transmission and distribution business of Montana Power Company ("MPC"). The transaction was ultimately consummated in February 2002. This was effected through its acquisition of 100% of the member interests in MPC's subsidiary, Montana Power LLC ("MPLLC"), which was created specifically to hold the electric and natural gas assets and liabilities, including the QUIPS, of MPC. Subsequently, MPLLC was renamed Northwestern Energy, LLC ("NELLC"). In November 2002, NW caused MPLLC to transfer MPLLC's assets and liabilities

(excluding principally the assets and liabilities of the Milltown Dam business) to the NorthWestern Energy Division of NW (the "going flat" transaction). Subsequently, NELLCO's name was changed to Clark Fork.

D. OPINIONS

Based on the work to date described above, I have formed the following opinions:

1. The consolidated financial statements of NW originally filed with the SEC on Forms 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2002 were materially false and misleading as a result of various violations of GAAP and SEC Regulations. (See Appendix A hereto.)
2. During 2002, NW's management knowingly:
 - a. violated GAAP in preparing NW's consolidated financial statements for each of the first three quarters;
 - b. failed to timely recognize goodwill impairment losses by intentionally providing artificial cash flow projections to AAA;
 - c. failed in its various filings with the SEC to comply with the disclosure requirements under SEC Regulations; and
 - d. disseminated materially false and misleading information to the public.
3. NW would have violated its debt covenants for the quarters ended June 30 and September 30, 2002 but for the violations of GAAP discussed in this report.
4. Assuming that Clark Fork remained directly obligated for the QUIPS following the November 15, 2002 going-flat transaction, its total liabilities would have materially exceeded its total assets.

E. BASES for OPINIONS

The bases for my opinions are discussed in the following pages under these captions:

1. GAAP violations that were restated by NW:
 - a. NW failed to provide an adequate allowance for bad debts at Expanets and to timely record billing adjustments attributable to Expanets' EXPERT system.
 - b. NW improperly allocated losses to minority interests in Blue Dot.
 - c. NW improperly recognized revenue on Expanets' long-term contracts.

2. GAAP violations that were not restated by NW:
 - a. NW failed to timely record goodwill impairment losses with respect to Expanets and Blue Dot.
 - b. NW improperly accounted for liability reserves and other accruals of Expanets.
3. NW violated the disclosure requirements under GAAP and SEC regulations as a result of its misleading, inadequate and/or untimely disclosure of the following:
 - a. The true extent of problems associated with Expanets' EXPERT system that resulted in improper or inaccurate billings.
 - b. The deteriorating financial condition of Expanets and Blue Dot and resulting impact on consolidated operating performance and cash flows.
 - c. The nature and extent of intercompany advances to Expanets and Blue Dot.
 - d. The impact of "non-recurring revenues" on consolidated operating earnings.
 - e. The dispute regarding the sale of the "Colstrip assets" and the resulting impact on NW's consolidated cash flows.
 - f. Billing adjustments, allowance for bad debts and reserve reversals.
4. The correction of the GAAP violations discussed in this report would have caused NW to be in violation of its debt covenants for the quarters ended June 30, 2002 and September 30, 2002.
5. Based on the defendants' responses to interrogatories and other documents regarding Clark Fork's assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2002 and the further assumption that Clark Fork remained directly obligated under the QUIPS following the "going-flat" transaction, total liabilities materially exceeded total assets.


Robert W. Berliner

APPENDIX

Appendix A - 1

NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION

REVISED BALANCE SHEET

As of March 31, 2002
(in 000's)

ASSETS	AS REPORTED	NW RESTATMENTS	AS RESTATED	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATED BY NW		AS REVISED
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT	
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	120,518	-	120,518			120,518
Accounts receivable, net	394,022	(20,379)	363,643			363,643
Inventories	90,142	2,279	71,621			71,621
Other	183,627	-	183,627	1,040		184,667
Total Current assets	788,309	(27,000)	741,409	\$ 1,040	\$ -	742,449
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	1,594,930	(397,870)	1,197,060			1,197,060
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net	852,311	400,095	1,252,906			1,252,906
Other	1,005,310	(1,128)	1,004,182			1,004,182
Total Assets	\$ 4,221,400	(25,903)	\$ 4,195,597	1,040	\$ -	\$ 4,196,597
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Current Liabilities of LTD	58,934	-	58,934			58,934
Current Liabilities of LTD of Subsidiaries - nonrecourse	8,424	-	8,424			8,424
Short-term debt of subsidiaries - nonrecourse	151,921	-	151,921			151,921
Other	621,841	(11,601)	560,240	2,600		562,840
Total Current Liabilities	991,120	(11,601)	979,519	\$ 2,600	\$ -	982,119
Long-Term Debt	1,400,696	-	1,400,696			1,400,696
Long-Term Debt of Subsidiaries - nonrecourse	37,334	-	37,334			37,334
Other	1,246,037	2,340	1,048,397			1,048,397
Total Liabilities	3,475,207	(9,261)	3,465,946	2,600		3,468,546
Minority Interests	14,856	-	14,856			14,856
Total Preferred Stock and Preferred Securities	174,000	-	174,000			174,000
Total Shareholders' Equity	327,397	(15,642)	349,755	(1,560)		329,195
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' equity	\$ 4,221,400	(25,903)	\$ 4,195,597	1,040	\$ -	\$ 4,196,597

(1) NW 1Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.3

(2) NW 1Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.24

(3) NW 1Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.8

(4) Other (current liabilities) at 3/31/02 include: accounts payable of \$128,503, accrued expenses of \$47,997, and current liabilities of discontinued operations of \$125,341. (NW 1Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.3)

(5) Other (long-term debt) at 3/31/02 includes: other noncurrent liabilities of \$393,735 and noncurrent liabilities and minority interests of discontinued operations of \$652,322. (NW 1Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.3)

(6) Purchase accounting adjustment associated with the February 2002 acquisition of the Montana Power Company. It was determined, based on certain regulatory considerations, that property, plant and equipment should have been recorded at historical book value less other adjustments which reduce these assets to amounts included in utility rate base. Accordingly, the offset was to recorded goodwill.

(7) See Appendix A - 2.

(8) Other (current liabilities) at 3/31/02 include: accounts payable of \$128,503, accrued expenses of \$406,396, and current liabilities of discontinued operations of \$125,341. (NW 1Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.8)

(9) Other (long-term debt) at 3/31/02 includes: other noncurrent liabilities of \$396,275 and noncurrent liabilities and minority interests of discontinued operations of \$652,322. (NW 1Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.8)

(10) Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million (see footnote 1) multiplied by the effective tax rate of 40.14.

(11) Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million in Q1'02 (see Basis for Opinion 2b).

(12) Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million (see footnote 1) net of effective tax rate of 40%.

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NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION

REVISED BALANCE SHEET

As of June 30, 2002
(in 000's)

ASSETS	AS REPORTED ⁽¹⁾	NW RESTATEMENTS ⁽²⁾	AS RESTATE ⁽³⁾	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATE ⁽⁴⁾ BY NW		AS REVISED
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT	
Current Assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 79,717	\$ -	\$ 79,717			\$ 79,717
Accounts receivable, net	379,421	(32,719)	325,402			325,402
Investments	75,056	6,996	82,054			82,054
Other	133,539	-	133,539	\$ 1,960 ⁽¹⁰⁾		137,499
Total Current assets	667,733	(46,723)	620,712	1,960	\$ -	624,672
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	1,782,676	(404,083) ⁽¹¹⁾	1,378,593			1,378,591
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net	680,360	391,965 ⁽¹²⁾	1,052,355		(390,000) ⁽¹³⁾	662,355
Other	979,054	(1,392)	977,662			-
Total Assets	\$ 4,089,528	\$ (60,203)	\$ 4,029,329	\$ 1,960	\$ (390,000)	\$ 3,643,290
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Current Liabilities of LTD	\$ 173,933	-	\$ 173,933			\$ 173,933
Current Liabilities of LTD of Subsidiaries - nonrecourse	7,125	-	7,125			7,125
Short-term debt of subsidiaries - nonrecourse	130,350	-	130,350			130,350
Other	500,217 ⁽¹⁴⁾	(16,206)	584,011 ⁽¹⁵⁾	\$ 9,900 ⁽¹⁶⁾		593,911
Total Current Liabilities	911,625	(16,206)	895,419	9,900	\$ -	905,319
Long-Term Debt	1,396,914	-	1,396,914			1,396,914
Long-Term Debt of Subsidiaries - nonrecourse	36,933	-	36,933			36,933
Other	1,001,613 ⁽¹⁷⁾	2,340	1,003,953 ⁽¹⁸⁾			1,003,953
Total Liabilities	3,347,085	(13,866)	3,333,219	9,900		3,343,119
Minority Interest	11,106	-	11,106			11,106
Total Preferred Stock and Preferred Securities	374,000	-	374,000			374,000
Total Shareholder Equity	357,334	(46,339) ⁽¹⁹⁾	310,995	(3,940) ⁽²⁰⁾	(390,000) ⁽²¹⁾	(85,945)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' equity	\$ 4,089,528	\$ (60,203)	\$ 4,029,329	\$ 1,960	\$ (390,000)	\$ 3,643,290

⁽¹⁾ NW 2Q'02 FORM 10-Q, p.3.⁽²⁾ NW 2Q'02 FORM 10-Q/A, p.12.⁽³⁾ NW 7Q'02 FORM 10-Q/A, p.10.⁽⁴⁾ Other (current liabilities) at 6/30/02 include: accounts payable of \$99,048, accrued expenses of \$413,648, and current liabilities of discontinued operations of \$87,321. [NW 2Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.3]⁽⁵⁾ Other (long-term debt) at 6/30/02 includes: other noncurrent liabilities of \$369,132 and noncurrent liabilities and minority interests of discontinued operations of \$632,481. [NW 2Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.3]⁽⁶⁾ Purchase accounting adjustment associated with the February 2002 acquisition of the Montana Power Company. It was determined, based on certain regulatory considerations, that property, plant and equipment should have been recorded at historical book value less other adjustments which reduce these assets to amounts included in utility rate base. Accordingly, the effect was to record goodwill.⁽⁷⁾ See Appendix A - 9.⁽⁸⁾ Other (current liabilities) at 6/30/02 include: accounts payable of \$99,048, accrued expenses of \$397,042, and current liabilities of discontinued operations of \$87,321. [NW 2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.16]⁽⁹⁾ Other (long-term debt) at 6/30/02 includes: other noncurrent liabilities of \$371,672 and noncurrent liabilities and minority interests of discontinued operations of \$632,481. [NW 2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.16]⁽¹⁰⁾ Reserve reversal of \$9,900 (see footnote 11) multiplied by the effective tax rate of 40%.⁽¹¹⁾ Reserve reversal of \$2.6 million in Q1'02 and \$7.3 million in Q2'02 (see Basis for Opinion 2b).⁽¹²⁾ Reserve reversal of \$9,900 (see footnote 11) net of effective tax rate of 40%.⁽¹³⁾ See Basis for Opinion 2a.

Appendix A - 3

NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION

REVISED BALANCE SHEET

As of September 30, 2002
(In \$000)

	ALL REPORTED	NW RESTATEMENTS	AS RESTATEMENT	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATEMENT BY NW				AS REVISED
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT	RECLASSIFICATION		
ASSETS								
Current Assets:								
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 75,214	\$ -	\$ 75,214				\$ 75,214	
Accounts receivable, net	359,002	(67,073)	291,929				291,929	
Inventories	85,791	7,145	92,936				92,936	
Other	167,869	-	167,869	\$ 3,240			164,629	
Total Current assets	687,876	(59,928)	627,948	3,240			624,708	
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	1,798,334	(408,926)	1,389,408				1,389,408	
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net	656,554	391,995	1,048,549		(590,000)		458,549	
Other	923,929	(1,303)	922,626				922,626	
Total Assets	\$ 4,046,364	\$ (78,222)	\$ 3,968,142	\$ 13,240	\$ (590,000)	\$ -	\$ 3,411,342	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY								
Current Liabilities of LTD	\$ 23,364	-	\$ 23,364				\$ 23,364	
Current Liabilities of LTD of Subsidiaries - nonrecourse	6,133	-	6,133				6,133	
Short-term debt of subsidiaries - nonrecourse	67,589	-	67,589				67,589	
Other	1,074,772	(20,209)	1,054,563	\$ 33,100		\$ 231,000	1,118,663	
Total Current Liabilities	1,193,858	(20,209)	1,173,649	33,100		\$ 231,000	1,437,749	
Long-Term Debt	1,609,119	-	1,609,119				1,609,119	
Long-Term Debt of Subsidiaries - nonrecourse	56,670	-	56,670				56,670	
Other	327,186	2,340	329,526			(231,000)	98,526	
Total Liabilities	3,286,833	(17,869)	3,268,964	33,100			3,402,864	
Minority Interest	10,333	-	10,333				10,333	
Total Preferred Stock and Preferred Securities	170,230	-	170,230				170,230	
Total Shareholders' Equity	299,038	(60,353)	238,685	(15,860)	(590,000)		(411,365)	
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 4,046,364	\$ (78,222)	\$ 3,968,142	\$ 13,240	\$ (590,000)	\$ -	\$ 3,411,342	

NW 1Q'03 Form 10-Q, p.3

(1) NW 3Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.3

(2) NW 3Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.7

(3) NW 3Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.10

(4) Other (current liabilities) at 9/30/02 include accounts payable of \$80,427, accrued expenses of \$415,750, and current liabilities of discontinued operations of \$598,595. (NW 3Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.3)

(5) Other (ld) at 9/30/02 include: other noncurrent liabilities of \$387,947 and noncurrent liabilities and minority interests of discontinued operations of \$139,239. (NW 3Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.3)

(6) Purchase accounting adjustment associated with the February 2002 acquisition of the Montana Power Company. It was determined, based on certain regulatory considerations, that property, plant and equipment should have been recorded at historical book value less other adjustments, which reduce these assets to amounts included in utility rate base. Accordingly, the effect was to record goodwill.

(7) See Appendix A - 10.

(8) Other (current liabilities) at 9/30/02 include: accounts payable of \$80,427, accrued expenses of \$395,541, and current liabilities of discontinued operations of \$598,595. (NW 3Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.10)

(9) Other (long-term debt) at 9/30/02 include: other noncurrent liabilities of \$590,287 and noncurrent liabilities and minority interests of discontinued operations of \$139,239. (NW 3Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.10)

(10) Reserve reversal of \$33,100 (see footnote 11) multiplied by the effective tax rate of 40%.

(11) Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million in Q1'02, \$7.3 million in Q2'02, and \$3.2 million in Q3'02 (see Item 2a).

(12) Reserve reversal of \$33,100 (see footnote 11) net of effective tax rate of 40%.

(13) See Item 2a for Option 2a.

(14) To reclassify the NW bank credit facility from long-term to current liabilities, as a result of noncompliance with the debt covenant requirements.

Appendix A - 4

Revised Balance Sheet**As of September 30 & November 15, 2002 (In 000's)**

	September 30, 2002 As Revised ⁽¹⁾	December 31, 2002 As Reported ⁽²⁾	November 15, 2002 Estimated ⁽³⁾
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	75,214	45,589	60,392
Accounts receivable, net	291,929	281,447	286,888
Inventories	92,936	86,650	89,793
Other	161,109	142,692	161,901
Total Current assets	641,188	556,358	598,773
Property, Plant and Equipment, Net	1,369,408	1,253,746	1,321,577
Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net	656,548	518,239	588,384
Other	922,197	344,582	633,360
Total Assets	<u>\$ 3,611,342</u>	<u>\$ 2,672,925</u>	<u>\$ 3,142,134</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Maturities and short-term debt	99,088	57,878	78,482
Other	1,338,683	479,617	909,140
Total Current Liabilities	1,437,749	537,495	987,622
Long-Term Debt	1,685,769	1,704,018	1,684,903
Other	298,526	506,900	402,713
Total Liabilities	3,402,084	2,748,411	3,075,238
Minority Interests	10,333	10,340	10,337
Total Preferred Stock and Preferred Securities	370,250	370,250	370,250
Total Shareholder Equity	(171,305)	(456,078)	(313,691)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 3,611,342</u>	<u>\$ 2,672,925</u>	<u>\$ 3,142,134</u>

(1) See Appendix A-3

(2) NW Form 10-K, p. F-6

(3) November 15, 2002 balance sheet amounts were computed by averaging the as revised 9/30/02 amounts and 12/31/02 amounts reported on NW's Form 10-K

NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION
REVISED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (OTD)

For the Three Months Ended 3/31/2002 (in 000's)

	AS REPORTED ⁽¹⁾	NW RESTATEMENTS ⁽²⁾	AS RESTATED ⁽³⁾	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATED BY NW			AS REVISED
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT		
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 480,113	\$ (21,986)	\$ 458,127	\$ -	\$ -	\$	\$ 456,127
COST OF SALES	269,691	(3,279)	267,412	-	-	-	267,412
GROSS MARGIN	210,422	(21,707)	188,715	-	-	-	188,715
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Selling, general and administrative	148,150	2,317	150,467	2,600 ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	153,067
Depreciation	20,535	(157)	20,378	-	-	-	20,378
Amortization	7,089	-	7,089	-	-	-	7,089
Goodwill impairment				-	-	-	-
	175,774	2,160	177,934	2,600	-	-	180,534
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 34,648	\$ (23,867)	\$ 10,781	\$ (2,600)	\$ -	\$	\$ 8,181
NET INCOME	\$ (29,488)	\$ (16,642)	\$ (46,130)	\$ (1,560) ⁽⁵⁾	\$ -	\$	\$ (47,690)
EBITDA ⁽⁶⁾	\$ 62,272	\$ (24,024)	\$ 38,248	\$ (2,600)	\$ -	\$	\$ 35,648

⁽¹⁾ NW 1Q 02 Form 10-Q, p.4

⁽²⁾ NW 1Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p.23

⁽³⁾ NW 1Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p.9

⁽⁴⁾ EBITDA is equal to operating income plus depreciation and amortization.

⁽⁵⁾ Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million in Q1 02 (see Basis for Opinion 2b).

⁽⁶⁾ Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million (see footnote 5) net of effective tax rate of 40%.

Appendix A - 5

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NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION
REVISED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (QTD)

For the Three Months Ended 6/30/2002 (in 000's)

	AS REPORTED ⁽¹⁾	NW RESTATEMENTS ⁽²⁾	AS RESTATE ⁽³⁾	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATE ⁽⁴⁾ BY NW			AS REVISED
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT		
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 515,652	\$ (20,889)	\$ 494,763	\$ -	\$ -	\$	\$ 494,763
COST OF SALES	261,740	(4,717)	257,023	-	-		257,023
GROSS MARGIN	253,912	(16,172)	237,740	-	-		237,740
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Selling, general and administrative	172,831	15,259	188,090	7,300 ⁽⁵⁾	-		195,390
Depreciation	25,424	406	25,830	-	-		25,830
Amortization	6,841	-	6,841	-	-		6,841
Goodwill impairment		-	-	-	390,000 ⁽⁶⁾		390,000
	205,996	15,665	220,761	7,300	390,000		618,061
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 48,816	\$ (31,837)	\$ 16,979	\$ (7,300)	\$ (390,000)	\$	\$ (380,321)
NET INCOME	\$ 15,804	\$ (29,697)	\$ (13,893)	\$ (4,380) ⁽⁶⁾	\$ (390,000)	\$	\$ (408,273)
EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 81,081	\$ (31,431)	\$ 49,650	\$ (7,300)	\$ (390,000)	\$	\$ (347,650)

⁽¹⁾ NW 2Q 02 Form 10-Q, p.4

⁽²⁾ NW 2Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p.31

⁽³⁾ NW 2Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p.11

⁽⁴⁾ EBITDA is equal to operating income plus depreciation and amortization.

⁽⁵⁾ Reserve reversals \$7.3 million in Q2 02 (see Basis for Opinion 2b).

⁽⁶⁾ Reserve reversals of \$7.3 million (see footnote 5) net of effective tax rate of 40%.

⁽⁷⁾ See Basis for Opinion 2a.

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NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION
REVISED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (OTD)

For the Three Months Ended 9/30/2002 (in 000's)

	AS REPORTED ⁽¹⁾	NW RESTATEMENTS ⁽²⁾	AS RESTATE ⁽³⁾	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATED BY NW		AS REVISED
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT	
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 509,300	\$ (7,899)	\$ 501,401	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 501,401
COST OF SALES	260,696	(3,421)	257,275	-	-	257,275
GROSS MARGIN	248,604	(4,478)	244,126	-	-	244,126
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Selling, general and administrative	170,950	17,535	188,485	23,200 ⁽⁴⁾	-	211,685
Depreciation	24,124	225	24,349	-	-	24,349
Amortization	7,981	-	7,981	-	-	7,981
Goodwill Impairment				-	-	-
	203,055	17,760	220,815	23,200	-	244,015
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 45,549	\$ (22,238)	\$ 23,311	\$ (23,200)	\$ -	\$ 111
NET INCOME	\$ (41,317)	\$ (14,045)	\$ (55,362)	\$ (13,920) ⁽⁶⁾	\$ -	\$ (69,282)
EBITDA ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 77,654	\$ (22,013)	\$ 55,641	\$ (23,200)	\$ -	\$ 32,441

⁽¹⁾ NW 3Q 02 Form 10-Q, p.4

⁽²⁾ NW 3Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p.7

⁽³⁾ NW 3Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p.11

⁽⁴⁾ EBITDA is equal to operating income plus depreciation and amortization.

⁽⁵⁾ Reserve reversals \$23.2 million in Q3 02 (see Basis for Opinion 2b)

⁽⁶⁾ Reserve reversals of \$23.2 million (see footnote 5) net of effective tax rate of 40%.

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NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION
REVISED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (YTD)

For the Three Months Ended 3/31/2002 (in 000's)

	AS REPORTED ⁽¹⁾	NW RESTATEMENTS ⁽²⁾	AS RESTATE ⁽³⁾	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATE ⁽⁴⁾ BY NW			AS REVISED
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT		
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 480,113	\$ (23,986)	\$ 456,127	\$ -	\$ -	\$	\$ 456,127
COST OF SALES	269,691	(2,279)	267,412	-	-	-	267,412
GROSS MARGIN	210,422	(21,707)	188,715	-	-	-	188,715
OPERATING EXPENSES							
Selling, general and administrative	148,150	2,317	150,467	2,600 ⁽⁵⁾	-	-	153,067
Depreciation	20,535	(157)	20,378	-	-	-	20,378
Amortization	7,089	-	7,089	-	-	-	7,089
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	175,774	2,160	177,934	2,600	-	-	180,534
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 34,648	\$ (23,867)	\$ 10,781	\$ (2,600)	\$ -	\$	\$ 8,181
NET INCOME	\$ (29,488)	\$ (16,642)	\$ (46,130)	\$ (1,560) ⁽⁶⁾	\$ -	\$	\$ (47,690)
EBITDA ⁽⁷⁾	\$ 62,272	\$ (24,024)	\$ 38,248	\$ (2,600)	\$ -	\$	\$ 35,648

⁽¹⁾ NW 1Q 02 Form 10-Q, p. 4

⁽²⁾ NW 1Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p. 23

⁽³⁾ NW 1Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p. 9

⁽⁴⁾ EBITDA is equal to operating income plus depreciation and amortization.

⁽⁵⁾ Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million in Q1' 02 (see Basis for Opinion 2b)

⁽⁶⁾ Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million (see footnote 5) net of effective tax rate of 40%.

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NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION
REVISED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (YTD)

For the Six Months Ended 6/30/2002 (in 000's)						
	AS REPORTED ⁽¹⁾	NW RESTATEMENTS ⁽²⁾	AS RESTATE ⁽³⁾	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATED BY NW		AS REVISED
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT	
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 995,765	\$ (44,875)	\$ 950,890	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 950,890
COST OF SALES	531,431	(6,996)	524,435	-	-	524,435
GROSS MARGIN	464,334	(37,879)	426,455	-	-	426,455
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Selling, general and administrative	320,981	17,576	338,557	9,900 ⁽⁵⁾	-	348,457
Depreciation	45,959	249	46,208	-	-	46,208
Amortization	13,930	-	13,930	-	-	13,930
Goodwill impairment	-	-	-	-	390,000 ⁽⁶⁾	390,000
	380,870	17,825	398,695	9,900	390,000	798,595
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 83,464	\$ (55,704)	\$ 27,760	\$ (9,900)	\$ (390,000)	\$ (372,140)
NET INCOME	\$ (13,684)	\$ (46,339)	\$ (60,023)	\$ (5,940) ⁽⁶⁾	\$ (390,000)	\$ (455,963)
EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 143,353	\$ (55,455)	\$ 87,898	\$ (9,900)	\$ (390,000)	\$ (312,002)

⁽¹⁾ NW 1Q'02 Form 10-Q, p.4⁽²⁾ NW 2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.31⁽³⁾ NW 2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, p.11⁽⁴⁾ EBITDA is equal to operating income plus depreciation and amortization.⁽⁵⁾ Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million in Q1'02 and \$7.3 million in Q2'02 (see Basis for Opinion 2b)⁽⁶⁾ Reserve reversals of \$9.9 million (see footnote 5) net of effective tax rate of 40%.⁽⁷⁾ See Basis for Opinion 2a

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NORTHWESTERN CORPORATION
REVISED RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (YTD)

For the Nine Months Ended 9/30/2002 (in 000's)

	AS REPORTED ⁽¹⁾	NW RESTATEMENTS ⁽²⁾	AS RESTATE ⁽³⁾	GAAP VIOLATIONS NOT RESTATE BY NW		
				RESERVE REVERSALS	GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT	AS REVISED
OPERATING REVENUES	\$ 1,505,065	\$ (52,774)	\$ 1,452,291	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,452,291
COST OF SALES	792,127	(10,419)	781,708	-	-	781,708
GROSS MARGIN	712,938	(42,355)	670,583	-	-	670,583
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Selling, general and administrative	491,931	35,112	527,043	33,100 ⁽⁴⁾	-	560,143
Depreciation	70,083	474	70,557	-	-	70,557
Amortization	21,911	-	21,911	-	-	21,911
Goodwill Impairment	583,925	35,586	619,511	-	390,000 ⁽⁵⁾	390,000
				33,100	390,000	1,042,611
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 129,013	\$ (77,941)	\$ 51,072	\$ (33,100)	\$ (390,000)	\$ (372,028)
NET INCOME	\$ (55,001)	\$ (60,383) ⁽⁶⁾	\$ (115,384)	\$ (19,860) ⁽⁶⁾	\$ (390,000)	\$ (572,244)
EBITDA ⁽⁷⁾	\$ 221,007	\$ (77,467)	\$ 143,540	\$ (33,100)	\$ (390,000)	\$ (279,560)

⁽¹⁾ NW 3Q 02 Form 10-Q, p. 4

⁽²⁾ NW 3Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p. 7

⁽³⁾ NW 3Q 02 Form 10-Q/A, p. 11

⁽⁴⁾ EBITDA is equal to operating income plus depreciation and amortization.

⁽⁵⁾ Reserve reversals of \$2.6 million in Q1 '02, \$7.3 million in Q2 '02 and \$23.2 million in Q3 '02 (see Basis for Opinion 2b)

⁽⁶⁾ Reserve reversals of \$33.1 million (see footnote 5) net of effective tax rate of 40%

⁽⁷⁾ See Basis for Opinion 2a

BASES FOR OPINIONS

1. GAAP violations that were restated by NW

In its 2002 Form 10-K and its Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.2 for the quarters ended March 31, June 30, and September 30, 2002, all of which were filed on April 15, 2003, NW disclosed that it "restated these unaudited quarterly financial statements principally to reflect the quarterly impact of certain adjustments and to include additional disclosures in the appropriate period..." [Form 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2 for the quarters ended March 31, June 30, and September 30, 2002.] The following subsections of this Basis for Opinion address the more significant GAAP violations that were restated by NW in 2003.

a. NW failed to provide an adequate allowance for bad debts at Expanets and to timely record billing adjustments attributable to Expanets' EXPERT system.

Background

In 2000, Expanets initiated a project to design and implement a customized information technology system (known as the EXPERT system) to "operate and manage all aspects of its business, including order entry, scheduling, forecasting, customer billing, trend analysis, compensation and margin calculation, product and sales support, and financial reporting." [2001 Form 10-K/A] The "cut over" (implementation) of the EXPERT system occurred in November 2001. Because of its planned scope and impact across operations, the functionality of the EXPERT system was critical to Expanets.

Management's knowledge of problems with EXPERT

Almost from the start, Expanets' management realized that EXPERT was not functioning as designed. For example, John Charters, who became Expanets CEO around the first quarter of 2002, stated that "even as early as June 2002 (shortly after he joined Expanets) he began to understand the immense issues that the Expert billing system was causing Expanets, in that (1) the Expert billing system issues were taking longer to discover and fix than planned, and (2) we had received bad information from Avaya, and many receivables were as much as 500 days old, which would make it difficult to collect payment. I notified Mr. Hylland of these issues." [NOR519910]

Furthermore, *The Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Directors of NorthWestern Corporation* (the "Special Committee Report") dated April 25, 2003 described the background of the implementation of the EXPERT system based on its interviews with management. The Special Committee Report stated the following:

On approximately November 26, 2001, Expanets launched its cut-over to the Expert System. From inception, however, there were significant issues with the functionality of the Expert System, and it is still not fully operational. From late November 2001 until December 24, 2001, Expanets had a billing hiatus where no bills were issued to customers. From December 24, 2001 until January 21, 2002, bills were slowly processed and not all bills were issued to customers. The first bills that were produced

by the Expert System were inaccurate. Moreover, the system was unable to determine and present a customer's past due balances and total balances. Rather, the bills that were actually received by each customer only set forth the amounts owing for the immediately prior month of service." [NOR519784]

Yet, despite the well-known problems associated with EXPERT, NW management was publicly touting the operational functionality and expected "benefits" of EXPERT. For example, in NW's earnings release dated April 30, 2002 attached to its Form 8-K, Mr. Hylland stated that "...Expanets' new information technology system infrastructure, known as EXPERT, made significant strides during the first quarter and that order management and billing activities are fully operational." [Fresia Ex. 9, p.4]

In further contrast to the internal information available to management beginning in early 2002, NW painted an unusually optimistic picture of the impact of EXPERT on Expanets' and, correspondingly, NW's operations as follows:

... the system has eliminated redundant costs incurred under the former transition service agreements executed with Avaya as part of the original Lucent GEM acquisition. The system is now operational and savings are expected to continue throughout 2002 from both efficiencies and the reduction of non-capitalizable integration costs from the project. [2Q'02 Form 10-Q]

Contrary to NW management's assertions that EXPERT was fully operational, however, the documents and deposition testimony that I have read provide compelling evidence that not only was EXPERT not "fully operational" but it was failing to perform even the basic functions of an information technology/financial report system. For example, in his July 3, 2002 email to Mr. Orme, Mr. Fresia indicated that other "fixes" of EXPERT have not worked. Mr. Fresia goes on to say that "This billing system is VERY hosed. But with billing, especially, any change impacts 250K+ customers and it's nearly impossible to do a manual workaround with that volume. We can't afford another false fix." [NOR405327, Fresia Ex. 7]

Additional evidence that NW management was fully aware of the problems with the EXPERT system is presented in numerous emails among NW and Expanets executives. In one such email exchange, Trey Bradley (Expanets' CIO) emails Mr. Hylland on January 15, 2002 that "the billing from Expert is a mess and has resulted in extensive late billings affecting cash flow." [NOR406193, Kliever Ex. 2] In his January 17, 2002 email response, Mr. Hylland states, among other things, that in "case you are unaware this little billing issue has utilized over \$50 million in working capital and this last update is expected to add 5 to 15 to that!!" [NOR406191-2, Kliever Ex. 2] Further evidence of the problems with EXPERT is discussed in Basis for Opinion 3. a.

Thus, it is clear that NW's management was aware of the significant deficiencies of the EXPERT system at least as early as the first quarter of 2002 and continuing throughout all of 2002 and that such deficiencies had led to numerous erroneous billings and inaccurate aging of Expanets' accounts receivable.

Relevant GAAP

SFAS 5, *Accounting for Contingencies*, addresses the conditions under which loss contingencies should be accrued in an entity's financial statements. Examples of loss contingencies include, among other things, collectibility of receivables, obligations related to product warranties and product defects, and actual or possible claims and assessments.

Regarding the recognition of loss contingencies, Paragraph 8 of [SFAS 5] states that an "estimated loss from a loss contingency" shall be accrued by a charge to income if *both* of the following conditions are met:

- a. Information available prior to issuance of the financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset had been impaired or a liability had been incurred at the date of the financial statements. It is implicit in this condition that it must be probable that one or more future events will occur confirming the fact of the loss.
- b. The amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated."

Furthermore, if no accrual is made for a loss contingency because one or both of the conditions in paragraph 8 are not met, or if an exposure to loss exists in excess of the amount accrued pursuant to the provisions of paragraph 8, disclosure of the contingency shall be made when there is at least a reasonable possibility that a loss or an additional loss may have been incurred. The disclosure shall indicate the nature of the contingency and shall give an estimate of the possible loss or range of loss or state that such an estimate cannot be made.

Appendix A of SFAS 5 provides a number of examples of the application of the conditions for accrual of loss contingencies in ¶ 8 and the disclosure requirements in ¶¶ 9-11 including, among others, collectibility of receivables. In that regard, Appendix A states:

The assets of an enterprise may include receivables that arose from credit sales, loans, or other transactions. The conditions under which receivables exist usually involve some degree of uncertainty about their collectibility, in which case a contingency exists as defined in paragraph 1. Losses from uncollectible receivables shall be accrued when both conditions in paragraph 8 are met. Those conditions may be considered in relation to individual receivables or in relation to groups of similar types of receivables. If the conditions are met, accrual shall be made even though the particular receivables that are uncollectible may not be identifiable.

¹ A contingency is defined as an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible gain (hereinafter a "gain contingency") or loss (hereinafter a "loss contingency") to an enterprise that will ultimately be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur.

If, based on current information and events, it is probable that the enterprise will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of the receivable, the condition in paragraph 8(a) is met. As used here, *all amounts due according to the contractual terms* means that both the contractual interest payments and the contractual principal payments will be collected as scheduled according to the receivable's contractual terms. However, a creditor need not consider an insignificant delay or insignificant shortfall in amount of payments as meeting the condition in paragraph 8(a). Whether the amount of loss can be reasonably estimated (the condition in paragraph 8(b)) will normally depend on, among other things, the experience of the enterprise, information about the ability of individual debtors to pay, and *appraisal of the receivables in light of the current economic environment*. [Emphasis added.] In the case of an enterprise that has no experience of its own, reference to the experience of other enterprises in the same business may be appropriate. Inability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of loss from uncollectible receivables (i.e., failure to satisfy the condition in paragraph 8(b)) precludes accrual and may, if there is significant uncertainty as to collection, suggest that...*some other method of revenue recognition be used* [Emphasis added.]

With respect to the amount of loss to be accrued, Interpretation No. 14, *Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss* an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 5, ("FIN 14") states that if "information available indicates that the estimated amount of loss is within a range of amounts, it follows that some amount of loss has occurred and can be reasonably estimated... When no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, however, the minimum amount in the range shall be accrued." In addition, paragraph 9 of SFAS 5 states that disclosure of the nature of an accrual and, in some circumstances, the amount accrued, may be necessary for the financial statements not to be misleading and paragraph 10 requires disclosure of the nature of the contingency and the additional exposure to loss if there is at least a reasonable possibility of loss in excess of the amount accrued.

With respect to disclosure of contingencies in interim financial statements Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("APB 28"), states:

Contingencies and other uncertainties that could be expected to affect the fairness of presentation of financial data at an interim date should be disclosed in interim reports in the same manner required for annual reports. Such disclosures should be repeated in interim and annual reports until the contingencies have been removed, resolved, or have become immaterial.

NW's violation of GAAP

The documents and deposition testimony are replete with clear and convincing evidence that EXPERT was not performing as designed and, in particular, was improperly billing customers. The Special Committee Report cites a number of *Expert Status Reports* detailing the various deficiencies of the EXPERT system. [NOR519789 and NOR519789-90] For example, the March 8, 2002 *Expert Status Report*... indicated that

"no billing occurred from November 22, 2001 through December 24, 2001, and "very slow" billing occurred from December 24, 2001 through January 21, 2002, primarily due to data migration and billing format issues." [NOR519789]

Thus, it is clear from the documents and deposition testimony that the problems with EXPERT were on-going and, despite a significant expenditure of personnel and financial resources, the problems continued to plague Expanets' operations well into 2002. However, despite the mounting evidence that a substantial portion of billings were improper and/or inaccurate, NW violated GAAP by failing to properly record billing adjustments attributable to deficiencies in its EXPERT system for the first three quarters of 2002.

As equally problematic as the aforementioned billing problems was the fact that EXPERT was incapable of applying cash collections to the proper customer accounts throughout much of 2002. For example, the SEC noted, among other things, that until September 2002, the EXPERT system could not properly apply cash collected to customer accounts. [SEC March 7, 2007 Cease & Desist Order]

Further examples of management's knowledge of EXPERT's billing problems and its impact on Expanets' billing adjustments and allowance for bad debts are provided below:

- Mr. Fresia's August 6, 2002 email to Messrs. Charters and Younger re: *billing adjustments cleanup* states that "I'm still very concerned about where the billing adjustment situation may end up." Mr. Fresia indicates that he thinks the impact may approach \$30 million and he wants to raise the issue again with Orme. [NOR306795]
- Mr. Fresia's August 6, 2002 email to Mr. Snella [Expanets Chief Technology Officer] "re: gap in reported revenue for July" gives Mr. Fresia's estimate of an approximate \$30 million shortfall in revenues in July. He indicates that he has told NOR of this issue and surmises that "...but I'm not sure they are listening." [NOR306793] This is further proof that NW management was not interested in hearing the truth, but rather just wanted to make the numbers promised to the public.
- Mr. Fresia testified that, in July 2002 at a management committee meeting attended by Messrs. Lewis, Hylland and Orme, he brought up the need for a \$30 million addition to the bad debt reserve. Mr. Charters intervened and Mr. Fresia says he got no reaction to his suggestion that an additional reserve be considered. This reaction shows that management was not interested in hearing bad news and they ignored Mr. Fresia's suggestion. [Fresia 31:6-25 - 32:1-15]
- Ms. Clark's October 21, 2002 memorandum to Mr. Donovan points out the need for additional allowances for doubtful accounts of about \$16.15 million. These allowances are for accounts over 90 days old (\$3.4 million) and for accounts over 300 days old (\$12.75 million). [NOR306817]

- Mr. Drook testified that NW needed a larger bad debt reserve for Expanets and that "In retrospect, they should have reserved more earlier." [Drook 161:12-19]
- Mr. Snella later declared that "in my opinion, by August 2002, it was clear that Expanets had a significant amount of aged accounts receivable (those outstanding more than 90 days) that would affect the operating performance of Expanets." [NOR520032]

Yet, despite the overwhelming evidence regarding the uncertainties surrounding the collectibility of its receivables, NW management ignored the warnings of Expanets' own senior executives and, therefore, violated GAAP by failing to provide an adequate allowance for possible credit losses during the first three quarters of 2002.

In its restatement of its quarterly financial statements for the first three quarters of 2002, NW acknowledged its violation of GAAP regarding its failure to (a) properly recognize billing adjustments resulting in an overstatement of revenue and (b) provide an adequate allowance for bad debts resulting in an understatement of SG&A expenses. As a result, NW restated revenue, expenses and net accounts receivable. These restatement adjustments were necessary to prevent NW's consolidated financial statements from being false and misleading. The effect of these adjustments on NW's operating income, EBITDA and net income is as follows:

(\$ in thousands)								
Billing		Operating Income		EBITDA		Net Income		
	Adjustments	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	% ^(a)	
Q1'02	\$ 18,300	\$ 34,648	52.8%	\$ 62,272	29.4%	\$ (29,488)	37.2%	
Q2'02	\$ 10,100	\$ 48,816	20.7%	\$ 81,081	12.5%	\$ 15,804	38.3%	
Q3'02	\$ 5,400	\$ 45,549	11.9%	\$ 77,654	7.0%	\$ (41,317)	7.8%	

^(a) - Calculated using 40% effective tax rate.

(\$ in thousands)							
	<u>Bad Debt Allowance</u>	<u>Operating Income</u>		<u>EBITDA</u>		<u>Net Income</u>	
		<u>Amt.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amt.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Amt.</u>	<u>% ^(b)</u>
Q1'02	\$ 5,200	\$ 34,648	15.0%	\$ 62,272	8.4%	\$ (29,488)	10.6%
Q2'02	\$ 5,100	\$ 48,846	10.4%	\$ 81,081	6.3%	\$ 15,804	19.4%
Q3'02	\$ 6,300	\$ 45,549	13.8%	\$ 77,654	8.1%	\$ (41,317)	9.1%

^(b) - Calculated using 40% effective tax rate.

b. NW improperly allocated losses to minority interests in Blue Dot.Background

In its 2002 Form 10-K, NW disclosed that "substantially all of [its] acquisitions at Expanets and Blue Dot have involved the issuance of common and preferred stock in those subsidiaries to the sellers of acquired businesses... The common stock issued to third parties in connection with acquisitions creates minority interests... Operating losses at Expanets and Blue Dot have been allocated first to the common shareholders of each subsidiary in proportion to common equity ownership to the extent the allocation does not exceed the minority interest of such common shareholders in the equity capital of the subsidiary...". [2002 Form 10-K p.46] During 2002, Blue Dot made several acquisitions for which NW assigned a value of \$0.40 to each share of Blue Dot's common stock consistent with the value assigned in prior periods. [DT 011047]

Relevant GAAP

SFAS 141, *Business Combinations*, states that cost of the acquired entity should be generally measured based on the fair value of the consideration given. (§§ 5, 20) Therefore, common stock issued to consummate a business combination should be measured based on its fair value.

ARB 51, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, states that if losses applicable to minority interests in a subsidiary, based on the shares of common stock held¹, are in excess of the minority interests in the equity capital of the subsidiary, then such excess losses should be allocated to the majority interest. (§ 15)

NW's accounting for allocation of losses to minority interest

As noted above, NW's policy was to allocate losses attributable to minority common shareholders to minority interest to the extent that such losses did not exceed the minority interest basis. During the second quarter of 2002, Blue Dot issued common stock in connection with a number of acquisitions and assigned to it a total value of \$8.1 million based on NW's previously-determined value of Blue Dot's common stock of \$0.40 per share. [DT 011047, 1Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2, p. 5] This had the effect of increasing the minority interest basis in Blue Dot. Based on the aforementioned valuation of Blue Dot's common stock, NW allocated \$8.1 million of Blue Dot's second quarter losses to such minority interests. [2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2, p. 5] Accordingly, the second quarter allocation of Blue Dot's losses to minority interests again reduced the basis to zero, which would have precluded further allocation of Blue Dot's losses to minority interests.

¹ SFAS 128, *Earnings per Share* (which amended APB 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*), specifies that "an investor's share of the earnings or losses of an investee shall be based on the shares of common stock held by an investor." (§162)

NW's violation of GAAP

NW's Form 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2 for the quarter ended March 31, 2002 disclosed that "As of March 31, 2002,... no remaining minority interest basis existed upon which to allocate losses...Based on the capital structures of Expanets and Blue Dot at March 31, 2002, all losses at Expanets and Blue Dot will be allocated to [NW], unless additional minority interest is issued as a result of new acquisitions." [1Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2, p.7] Thus, at the beginning of the second quarter of 2002, the basis in minority interests was zero. Accordingly, no losses of Blue Dot could be allocated to minority interests absent the recognition of additional basis through further issuances of Blue Dot common stock.

As demonstrated in the Attachment to this Basis for Opinion, I determined that the value attributable to Blue Dot's common stock is less than zero as of the January 1, 2002 valuation date, using AAA's valuation of \$351 million as of January 1, 2002 (which, as discussed in Basis for Opinion 2.a., I concluded was overstated). Based on information provided to D&T by NW's management, D&T likewise concluded in its August 19, 2002 memorandum, *SFAS 142 - NorthWestern Corp. Market Capitalization Reconciliation*, that Blue Dot's common stock had no value as January 1, 2002. [DT 007020-21] This memo preceded NW's filing of its Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.1 for the second quarter of 2002 on September 20, 2002. My conclusion is further supported by D&T's working paper *Blue Dot Common Stock Valuation* dated February 21, 2003, which states that: "...the proper valuation of the Blue Dot Class C common stock issued in the second and third quarters of 2002 were zero." [DT 011049] Nonetheless, NW improperly assigned a value of \$0.40 per share to Blue Dot's common stock issued in connection with its 2002 second quarter acquisitions.

NW ultimately recognized that the value attributable to minority common shareholders was, indeed, less than zero. Based on AAA's valuation of Blue Dot of \$143 million as of October 1, 2002, NW determined that no value should have been allocated to Blue Dot's common stock issued in the second quarter and, therefore, no loss should have been allocated to minority interests due to the absence of available basis. [DT 011048 - 9]

NW acknowledged its improper accounting for minority interest by restating its consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2002. As disclosed in its Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.2 for the quarter ended June 30, 2002, NW restated its financial statements to account for Blue Dot acquisitions as if no value had been assigned to common stock issued in those acquisitions, and to reduce losses allocated to minority interests in the second quarter by \$8.1 million. [2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.2, p. 5]

Conclusion

Based on the documents and deposition testimony that I have reviewed, I concluded that NW violated GAAP by improperly allocating \$8.1 million of Blue Dot's net loss to Blue Dot's minority interests. As a result, NW overstated its operating income from

continuing operations by \$8.1 million in its consolidated financial statements for the second quarter of 2002.

c. NW improperly recognized revenue on Expanets' long-term contracts**Background**

NW disclosed that it recognized construction and installation revenue on the percentage-of-completion method, under which the amount of contract revenue recognizable at any given time during the term of a contract is determined by multiplying the estimated revenue by the ratio of the total estimated contract costs incurred at any given time to the total estimated costs. However, in its 2003 restatement of its consolidated financial statements for the first three quarters of 2002, NW disclosed that "inadequate information [existed] to support recording certain revenues on a percentage-of-completion basis, thereby requiring utilization of the completed contract revenue recognition methodology for such revenue and cost recognition." [2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2, p.2]

Relevant GAAP

Statement of Position 81-1, Accounting for Performance of Construction-Type and Certain Production-Type Contracts, ("SOP 81-1") provides guidance on the application of GAAP for the performance of contracts for which specifications are provided by the customer for the construction of facilities or the production of goods or for the provision of related services. [¶ .01] More specifically, SOP 81-1 states:

In accounting for contracts, the basic accounting policy decision is the choice between the two generally accepted methods: the percentage-of-completion method including units of delivery and the completed-contract method. The determination of which of the two methods is preferable should be based on a careful evaluation of circumstances because the two methods [Percentage-of-Completion and Completed Contract] should not be acceptable alternatives for the same circumstances. [¶ .21]

In other words, the selection of methods should be based on the individual facts and circumstances in light of the specific requirements discussed below. Furthermore, for a given set of facts and circumstances, only one method would be presented as the most appropriate in the given circumstances. With respect to use of the percentage-of-completion method, SOP 81-1 indicates that it is the preferred method in most instances:

The percentage-of-completion method recognizes the legal and economic results of contract performance on a timely basis. Financial statements based on the percentage-of-completion method present the economic substance of a company's transactions and events more clearly and more timely than financial statements based on the completed-contract method, and they present more accurately the relationships between gross profit from contracts and related period costs. The percentage-of-completion method informs the users of the general purpose financial statements of the volume of economic activity of a company.

* * *

...the percentage-of-completion method is preferable as an accounting policy in circumstances in which reasonably dependable estimates can be made and in which all the following conditions exist:

- Contracts executed by the parties normally include provisions that clearly specify the enforceable rights regarding goods or services to be provided and received by the parties, the consideration to be exchanged, and the manner and terms of settlement.
- The buyer can be expected to satisfy his obligations under the contract.
- The contractor can be expected to perform his contractual obligations.

* * *

An entity using the percentage-of-completion method as its basic accounting policy should use the completed-contract method for a single contract or a group of contracts for which reasonably dependable estimates cannot be made or for which inherent hazards make estimates doubtful. Such a departure from the basic policy should be disclosed. [¶ .22 - .25]

Furthermore, "the use of the percentage-of-completion method of accounting [is discouraged] in circumstances in which inherent hazards make estimates doubtful. 'Inherent hazards' relate to contract conditions or external factors that raise questions about contract estimates and about the ability of either the contractor or the customer to perform his obligations under the contract." [SOP 81-1 ¶ .28]

NW's GAAP Violation

As discussed in Bases for Opinions 1.a. and 3.a., Expanets encountered numerous difficulties with the implementation of its EXPERT system. As disclosed in NW's Forms 10-Q/A Amendment No.2 for each of the first three quarters of 2002, the "completed contract method of accounting... was used prior to 2002 for projects accounted for in the EXPERT system, rather than the percentage of completion method that was initially used in 2002.¹ Expanets determined during [its] year end closing process that [it] was unable to provide adequate information to support recording project revenues on a percentage-of-completion basis." [3Q'02 Form 10Q/A Amendment No.2]

Given the operating deficiencies of the EXPERT system from its initial implementation and the fact that Expanets had previously accounted for the aforementioned contracts on a completed contract basis, it was, in my view, improper for Expanets and, therefore, NW to begin using the percentage-of-completion method in 2002 for contracts that had previously been accounted for under the completed contract method. In its restatement of its financial statements for the first three quarters of 2002, NW acknowledged its GAAP

¹ Although no reason is given for NW's using the completed contract method, presumably those contracts did not meet the criteria for recognition under the percentage-of-completion method. Neither is any reason given for NW's changing to the percentage-of-completion method in 2002.

violation regarding its failure to properly account for long-term contracts. As a result, NW restated revenue and cost of sales as set forth below. Those restatement adjustments were necessary to prevent NW's consolidated financial statements from being false and misleading.

(\$ in thousands)							
	Contract	Operating Income		EBITDA		Net Income	
	Accounting	Amt.	%	Amt.	%	Amt.	% ^(a)
Revenues	4,300						
Cost of Sales	1,800						
Q1' 02	\$ 2,500	\$ 34,648	7.2%	\$ 62,272	4.0%	\$ (29,488)	5.1%
Revenues	8,800						
Cost of Sales	4,800						
Q2' 02	\$ 4,000	\$ 48,816	8.2%	\$ 81,081	4.9%	\$ 15,804	15.2%
Revenues	1,600						
Cost of Sales	500						
Q3' 02	\$ 1,100	\$ 45,549	2.4%	\$ 77,654	1.4%	\$ (41,317)	1.6%

^(a) Calculated using 40% effective tax rate.

ATTACHMENT TO BASIS FOR OPINION 1

Attachment A - 1

VALUATION SUMMARY OF BLUE DOT COMMON STOCK
AS OF 1/1/2002 AND 10/1/2002
(\$ Millions)

	<u>1/1/2002</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>10/1/2002</u> ⁽²⁾
AAA's business enterprise value	\$ 351 ⁽³⁾	\$ 143 ⁽⁴⁾
Less:		
<u>Liabilities:</u>		
Line of credit	(16)	(16)
Long-term notes payable	(2)	(2)
Dividend payable to majority shareholders	(14)	(14)
Payable to majority shareholders	<u>(1)</u>	<u>(1)</u>
Total liabilities	(33) ⁽⁵⁾	(33) ⁽⁵⁾
Preferred stock liquidation preference (388,972 preferred shares x \$1,000 liquidation rights per share)	<u>(389)</u>	<u>(389)</u>
Residual to common shareholders	<u>(71)</u>	<u>\$ (279)</u>

(1) RWB's calculation of value of Blue Dot's common stock.

(2) DT011047

(3) NOR365587

(4) NOR364666

(5) Per AAA 10/1/02 Blue Dot valuation balance sheet, current liabilities were \$16.1 million and LTD was \$21.5 million for an aggregate of \$37.6 million. [NOR364964] Per AAA 1/1/02 Blue Dot valuation balance sheet, current liabilities were \$6.8 million and LTD was \$30.7 million for an aggregate of \$37.5 million. [NOR365614] Specific detail was different between valuations, but aggregate liabilities were approximately the same in total, therefore, I used the same breakout as of 1/1/02 that AAA used as of 10/1/02.

2. GAAP violations that were not restated by NW

a. NW failed to timely record goodwill impairment losses with respect to Expanets and Blue Dot.

Background

NW recorded goodwill and other intangible assets in connection with its various acquisitions. In conformity with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 121, *Accounting for Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-lived Assets to be Disposed of* ("SFAS 121"), NW performed an impairment assessment as of December 31, 2001. Based on this assessment, NW concluded that no impairment loss was required to be recognized. [DT000748-49]

SFAS 121 was amended by SFAS 142, *Goodwill and other Intangible Assets*, which became effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2001. NW adopted SFAS 142 as of January 1, 2002 and engaged American Appraisal Associates ("AAA") to develop the business enterprise valuations it used to determine whether goodwill impairment had occurred at Expanets and Blue Dot. [NOR305018-78, NOR365582-647] Based on those valuations, NW concluded that no impairment loss had to be recognized with respect to either Expanets or Blue Dot as of January 1, 2002.

Several months later, NW concluded that all of its goodwill and certain other intangible assets of both Expanets and Blue Dot had been impaired, based on the annual assessment¹ required by SFAS 142. [NOR364556-612, NOR364662-719] Accordingly, NW recognized impairment losses aggregating \$289 million and \$302 million for Expanets and Blue Dot, respectively.² Included in the aggregate impairment loss for Expanets and Blue Dot were goodwill impairments of \$120 million and \$270 million, respectively. (See Attachment A-1 to this Basis for Opinion.)

Relevant GAAP

SFAS 121, which was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1995, required, among other things, the following:

An entity shall review long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles [including goodwill] to be held and used for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

The following are examples of events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the recoverability of the carrying amount of an asset should be assessed:

- a. A significant decrease in the market value of an asset

¹ NW selected October 1 as its annual assessment date.

² The total impairment loss recognized by NW aggregated \$626 million of which \$35 million related to Montana First Megawatts ("MFM") construction-in-progress. [NOR375923]

- b. A significant change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used or a significant physical change in an asset
- c. A significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate that could affect the value of an asset or an adverse action or assessment by a regulator [Emphasis added.]
- d. An accumulation of costs significantly in excess of the amount originally expected to acquire or construct an asset
- e. A current period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a projection or forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with an asset used for the purpose of producing revenue.

If the examples of events or changes in circumstances set forth [above] are present or if other events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset that an entity expects to hold and use may not be recoverable, the entity shall estimate the future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. Future cash flows are the future cash inflows expected to be generated by an asset less the future cash outflows expected to be necessary to obtain those inflows. If the sum of the expected future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) is less than the carrying amount of the asset, the entity shall recognize an impairment loss in accordance with this Statement. Otherwise, an impairment loss shall not be recognized; however, a review of depreciation policies may be appropriate.

An impairment loss recognized in accordance with [the preceding] paragraph shall be measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. The fair value of an asset is the amount at which the asset could be bought or sold in a current transaction between willing parties, that is, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. Quoted market prices in active markets are the best evidence of fair value and shall be used as the basis for the measurement, if available. If quoted market prices are not available, the estimate of fair value shall be based on the best information available in the circumstances. The estimate of fair value shall consider prices for similar assets and the results of valuation techniques to the extent available in the circumstances. Examples of valuation techniques include the present value of estimated expected future cash flows using a discount rate commensurate with the risks involved, option-pricing models, matrix pricing, option-adjusted spread models, and fundamental analysis

If an asset being tested for recoverability was acquired in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method, the *goodwill* that arose in that transaction shall be included as part of the asset grouping...in determining recoverability. [Emphasis added.] If some but not all of the assets acquired in that transaction are being tested, goodwill shall be allocated to the assets being tested for recoverability

on a pro rata basis using the relative fair values of the long-lived assets and identifiable intangibles acquired at the acquisition date unless there is evidence to suggest that some other method of associating the goodwill with those assets is more appropriate. In instances where goodwill is identified with assets that are subject to an impairment loss, the carrying amount of the identified goodwill shall be eliminated before making any reduction of the carrying amounts of impaired long-lived assets and identifiable intangibles. (¶¶ 4-12)

As previously stated, SFAS 121 was amended by SFAS 142 which became effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2001. Among other things, SFAS 142 provided the following guidance with respect to goodwill impairment:

The first step of the goodwill impairment test, used to identify potential impairment, compares the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. ...If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired, thus the second step of the impairment test is unnecessary. If the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, the second step of the goodwill impairment test shall be performed to measure the amount of impairment loss, if any.

The second step of the goodwill impairment test, used to measure the amount of impairment loss, compares the implied fair value of reporting unit goodwill with the carrying amount of that goodwill. ...If the carrying amount of reporting unit goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of that goodwill, an impairment loss shall be recognized in an amount equal to that excess. The loss recognized cannot exceed the carrying amount of goodwill.

The implied fair value of goodwill shall be determined in the same manner as the amount of goodwill recognized in a business combination is determined. That is, an entity shall allocate the fair value of a reporting unit to all of the assets and liabilities of that unit (including any unrecognized intangible assets) as if the reporting unit had been acquired in a business combination and the fair value of the reporting unit was the price paid to acquire the reporting unit. The excess of the fair value of a reporting unit over the amounts assigned to its assets and liabilities is the implied fair value of goodwill. That allocation process shall be performed only for purposes of testing goodwill for impairment; an entity shall not write up or write down a recognized asset or liability, nor should it recognize a previously unrecognized intangible asset as a result of that allocation process.

If the second step of the goodwill impairment test is not complete before the financial statements are issued and a goodwill impairment loss is probable and can be reasonably estimated, the best estimate of that loss shall be recognized in those financial statements. ...Any adjustment to that estimated loss based on the completion of the measurement of the impairment loss shall be recognized in the subsequent reporting period.

(¶¶ 19-22)

NW's Accounting

In his June 24, 2002 memo, D&T's Kerri Kotsmith noted that as a result of "the decrease in operating performance at NorthWestern's Cornerstone, Blue Dot and Expanets subsidiaries...the company performed a review [in conformity with SFAS 121] for each of these entities at December 31, 2001 to support recorded goodwill values."

[DT 000748] Mr. Kotsmith further noted that in "order to prepare for NorthWestern's adoption of SFAS No. 142 ... management... prepared a discounted cash flow analysis as required under SFAS No. 142." [DT 000765-72, DT 000776-83] This analysis (the valuation model) "was reviewed by the prior auditor experts [Arthur Andersen] to assist in improving the model for SFAS No.142 adoption purposes." [DT 000748]

Although management's projections of discounted cash flows were optimistic in light of past operating performance of both Expanets and Blue Dot and the discount rates appeared unusually low in light of the associated risks,³ Mr. Kotsmith nonetheless concurred with NW's conclusion that "the assets held by NorthWestern for Blue Dot [and] Expanets ... were not impaired at 12/31/2001." [DT 000749] Mr. Kotsmith further noted that NW "hired American Appraisal to perform a fair value analysis of both Expanets and Blue Dot in connection with its implementation of SFAS 142. ... As a result of the analysis, no impairment charge was deemed necessary." [DT 000749]

Although AAA's valuation report as of January 1, 2002 was dated September 3, 2002, drafts of the reports were reviewed by D&T as of August 2, 2002.⁴ Thus, it is clear that the valuations had been, for all intents and purposes, completed by the filing of NW's Form 10-Q on August 14, 2002. AAA determined that the business enterprise value as of January 1, 2002 for Expanets and Blue Dot was \$790 million and \$351 million, respectively. [NOR305042, NOR365610] As a result, NW concluded that no impairment loss needed to be recognized as of either the January 1, 2002 adoption date or as of the quarter ended June 30, 2002. The carrying values of Expanets and Blue Dot were \$556 and \$320 million, respectively, as of January 1, 2002 and \$628 and \$340 million, respectively, as of June 30, 2002. (See Attachment A-2 to this Basis for Opinion.)

AAA was also engaged to perform the required annual valuations of Expanets and Blue Dot as of October 1, 2002 in order to have the valuations completed by the time of filing of NW's 2002 Form 10-K. AAA's business enterprise values for Expanets and Blue Dot as of October 1, 2002 declined dramatically to \$305 million (from \$790 million) and \$143 million (from \$351 million), respectively. [NOR364581, NOR364690]

³ For example, the discount rate used by management to determine the present value of Expanets' projected cash flows was 10.7%. [DT 000765] However, KPMG, who was engaged to perform a valuation to determine the fair market value of Northwestern Growth Corporation's ("NGC") ownership interests in Expanets as of 1/1/00, used a discount rate of 14%. [NOR195038-58] AAA also used a discount rate of 14% in its valuation as of January 1, 2002. [NOR305018-78] The risks associated with substantially higher cash flow projections would indicate a higher discount rate, not the substantially lower discount rate used by NW's management in its analysis. Also, in a 7/25/02 meeting among representatives of D&T, NW and AAA, D&T raised concerns about the WACC (weighted average cost of capital) used by AAA as the discount rate. [AAA03784]

⁴ AAA responded to D&T's comments via Fax on August 7, 2002. [NOR369206-9]

Using AAA's valuations as of October 1, 2002, Kendall Kliewer, NW Chief Accountant, prepared "an impairment analysis of all identifiable intangible assets, goodwill, and the Expert system [as required by SFAS 142 and 144] as of October 1, 2002." [DT 003506-13] Based on his analysis, the "total impairment charge recorded [by NW] on [Expanets'] assets was \$250.2 million⁵ [as of December 31, 2002]." [DT 003509] In a separate analysis, NW determined that an impairment charge aggregating \$270 million was also necessary for Blue Dot. (See Attachment A-1)

NW violated GAAP by failing to recognize a goodwill impairment loss attributable to Expanets prior to December 31, 2002

The precipitous decline in the business enterprise value of Expanets

As discussed above, only eight months after reporting a business enterprise value of \$790 million for Expanets as of January 1, 2002,⁶ [NOR305042, Attachments A-9 and A-10] AAA's May 1, 2003 valuation report reflected a decline in Expanets' business enterprise value of more than 60% to \$305 million as of October 1, 2002. [NOR364581, Attachment A-11 and 12] AAA's May 1, 2003 valuation report as of October 1, 2002 did not refer to its previously-issued valuation as of January 1, 2002 nor did it explain the reasons for the precipitous decline in Expanets' fair value. However, it noted, among other things, that:

- During 2002, Expanets was negatively impacted by an overall market softness in the technology and communications segment of the industry;
- Expanets' revenue declined from \$1.1 billion in 2000 to \$0.8 billion in the latest 12 months ended October 1, 2002, due to depressed capital spending;
- Delays in implementation of the Expert System and less than full functionality... following its initial use in November 2001 caused further negative effects on Expanets' 2001 and 2002 performance; and
- Expanets was negatively impacted by the revisions made in May 2001 to the original agreements executed in association with its March 2000 acquisition of Lucent's Growing and Emerging Markets ("GEM") business, which eliminated minimum sales referral obligations of Avaya. [NOR364568-69]

NW's management attributed the decline in earnings (and EBITDA)⁷ to the "increase in reserves for accounts receivable and billing adjustments at...Expanets and lower than

⁵ This was apparently a preliminary estimate. As disclosed in NW's 2002 Form 10-K, an impairment loss of \$289 million was recognized. [2002 Form 10-K, p.6]

⁶ In its valuation, AAA used a 50-50 weighting of the market approach and income approach. [NOR305042]

⁷ A significant change in earnings will have a dramatic effect on the business enterprise value under the income approach.

expected operating performance at Expanets and Blue Dot." [Form 8-K dated December 13, 2002] Furthermore, NW's management asserted that the impacts of the EXPERT system problems and the failure of Expanets and Blue Dot to meet operating performance targets was not known until the fourth quarter of 2002 when the October 1, 2002 impairment analysis was being performed. For example, an undated memorandum from "Expanets management" to AAA states that, as of October 1, 2002, "Expanets current five-year forecast has decreased very significantly as compared to the five-year forecast provided on January 1, 2002." [NOR238766] Among the reasons given in the memo for the decline are the following:

- There has been a significant market downturn in Expanets industry....Various industry reports...project little to no growth in the market segments for traditional enterprise voice communications products.
- While Expanets began using the Expert system in 2001, there have been considerable problems with the implementation and functionality of this system. ... [Furthermore,] Expanets does not have access to many of the customer contracts purchased from Avaya, [which] has not delivered these contracts....In addition to adversely impacting cash flows, this has created strained customer relations and loss of customers. [Although the] billing issues peaked in October 2002...it became apparent there were substantial receivable balances that will not be collectible and, in December 2002, Expanets increased its bad debt reserve and billing adjustment reserve by more than \$50 million.
- [The failure to resolve disputes with Avaya] would likely have a material adverse effect on Expanets financial results. [In addition, the] strained relationship with Avaya also impacts management's forecast of Maintenance-Left-Behind (MLB) income. Avaya [had been paying] Expanets approximately \$2.2 million per month not to solicit certain Avaya customers under the MLB non-compete agreement.

[NOR238766-68]

The memo concludes that the "factors noted above create considerable uncertainty around Expanets ability to increase market share and generate significant revenue growth. ... Given the above factors, Expanets believes the decline in the current five-year forecast, as compared to the January 1, 2002 forecast, is conservative and appropriate." [NOR238768-9] Based on the documents and testimony I have read, I concur that the aforementioned events adversely impacted Expanets' earnings. Contrary to NW's and AAA's assertions, however, I believe that such adverse information was known prior to the issuance of AAA's valuation as of January 1, 2002.

Management's knowledge of Expanets' deteriorating operating performance

Despite NW's management's assertions concerning Expanets' supposed improving operating performance, the documents and deposition transcripts that I have read provide compelling evidence that NW management was fully aware of the continuing financial difficulties of Expanets well before it publicly announced lower earnings expectations in

late 2002. Indeed, management knew that Expanets would be unable to meet its 2002 financial performance forecasts before the issuance of AAA's January 1, 2002 valuation report.

First of all, NW management was certainly aware of Expanets' deteriorating operating performance since its acquisition of GEM from Avaya in 2000 as indicated in the table below:

	(\$ in thousands)			
	2002 ^a	6 Months - 2002 ^b	2001 ^c	2000 ^d
Revenues	710	412	1032	1104
Operating Income	(103) ¹⁰	5	(103)	(25)
EBITDA	(48) ¹⁰	30	(53)	13
Net Loss	(157) ¹⁰	(7)	(87)	(20)

Although NW management reported that Expanets had operating income of \$5 million for the six months ended June 30, 2002, the numbers were achieved only through management's misstatement of Expanets' (and, correspondingly, NW's) financial statements resulting from the myriad of GAAP violations discussed elsewhere in this report. However, Expanets actually incurred an operating *loss* of \$47 million¹¹ for the six months ended June 30, 2002 when adjusted to reflect the correction of the GAAP violations discussed in this report.

Furthermore, the Monthly Financial Information Reports ("MFIRs") clearly showed that Expanets was barely meeting its forecasted monthly earnings despite the inclusion of the aforementioned GAAP violations. (See Attachment A-6 to this Basis for Opinion.) Even more importantly, and contrary to what management was disclosing publicly, the MFIRs indicated steadily declining forecasted earnings for the full year 2002. For example, the January 2002 MFIR forecasted revenue and EBITDA of \$920 million and \$87 million, respectively, which was communicated to the investing public as NW's "2002 guidance" for Expanets. However, the July 2002 MFIR (which preceded the issuance of AAA's September 3, 2002 valuation report) presented forecasted revenue and EBITDA of \$816 million and \$80 million – a decline of 20% and 9%, respectively, in six months.

In addition, the following sample of documents provide further compelling evidence of NW management's skepticism and concerns regarding Expanets' operating performance

⁸ See Attachment A-4 to this Basis for Opinion.

⁹ See Attachment A-5 to this Basis for Opinion.

¹⁰ Excluding impairment losses.

¹¹ Reported operating income of \$8 million less restatement and other adjustments aggregating \$55 million. (See Attachment A-3 to this Basis for Opinion.)

and its knowledge of Expanets deteriorating financial condition beginning as early as the first quarter of 2002:

- In his 4/7/02 email to Mr. Hylland relating to the "Draft 1stQ Forecast Release," Kipp Orme (NW CFO) states that "I am skeptical of anything Expanets represents and I therefore wanted to provide some flexibility on our side to cover their likely misrepresentations..." [NOR405696 – Killewer Ex. 9] While this statement reflects an unequivocal repudiation of Expanets financial forecasts, it also reflects NW management's willingness to utilize Expanets inflated forecasts in reporting projected consolidated earnings.
- In his 4/9/02 email to Messrs. Lewis (NW CEO), Hylland (NW COO) and Charters (Expanets' new CEO), James Walker (Expanets' former CEO)¹² refers to "negative views expressed about Expanets prospects for 2002 and beyond, (views shared by Gary Drook [who succeeded Lewis as NW's CEO] which he summarized from board and management interviews)." Mr. Walker's email also refers to Mr. Drook's comment that "Expanets is a time bomb getting ready to explode" and that "no one has ever made any money in this market." [NOR406200 – Killewer Ex. 10] Thus, even senior members of NW doubted Expanets' ability to achieve its financial objectives.
- Kipp Orme's 5/28/02 memorandum, *Financing Plans & Considerations*, cites, among other things, the public's and the rating agencies' concerns regarding the "Massive turnarounds required at Expanets and Blue Dot (with related questions regarding potential goodwill impairment)." Thus, it is clear that management was aware of the market's skepticism, if not ambivalence, about the prospects for Expanets and Blue Dot future operating performance. As a further indication of Expanets deteriorating financial condition, Mr. Orme's memo noted that "Expanets... was a much larger cash use in [2001]." [NOR056238-45, Hylland Ex. 14] Thus, management was aware that Expanets was consuming larger amounts of cash than anticipated.
- Mr. Charters' 5/30/02 email to Messrs. Fresia (Expanets' CFO), Younger and Walker reflects Expanets' internal concerns about its ability to achieve its EBITDA forecasts: "If Revenues aren't ramping to the \$919M [million] level by the end of the year, why are you so certain that the EBITDA target is going to be reached?" [NOR405401]
- In his 5/31/02 email response to Mr. Charters aforementioned memo, Mr. Fresia states that "We knew (and communicated) going in, that May would be a tough month using not so pretty tactics." [NOR405404] Thus, Mr. Fresia provides insight as to how Expanets was achieving its operating target, that is, through the use of GAAP violations.

¹² Mr. Walker remained on with Expanets for a short period after Mr. Charters joined NW.

- In his 6/8/02 email to Mr. Charters, Mr. Hylland expresses the following concerns about Expanets results:

...the numbers continue to lag substantially from plan. This has now got the urgency of DEFCON 1 in this area. We simply need to get a full audit/assessment of the magnitude of issues here given the potential effect on revenues, A/R collectibility...our posture as "NO SURPRISES" given the current market dictates overkill in this area. The SHORTS, as well as our analysts, will be all over your Expanets receivable number at June 30 and September 30 (like stink on...) not to mention the cash picture requirements." [NOR405409]

- In his 6/10/02 email to NW's Board of Directors, Mr. Lewis indicates that investors had expressed "...a great deal of skepticism [last year regarding] the telecom sector and this year to the energy sector, energy being accentuated by sector concerns...accounting complexities (which are now assumed to be synonymous with wrong)...we had a lousy year for operating results from 3 of our entities in 2001 [Expanets, Blue Dot and Cornerstone]..." [NOR405410]
- In its 4/5/06 letter to the SEC NW's outside counsel, Paul, Hastings, Janofsky & Walker LLP ("Paul Hastings"), noted that "...the non-utility growth strategy [orchestrated by NW management] eventually turned out to be an unsuccessful plan. The stock market collapsed in mid-2000, with telecom stocks especially hard hit..." [NOR519602 – Hanson Ex. 35] Thus, management knew that telecom was "in the tank" long before the end of 2002 as asserted by NW management.
- In his 8/18/06 letter to SEC, Paul Hastings disclosed that "Expanets and Blue Dot had significant financial issues known only to a few people [NW senior executives Messrs. Hylland and Orme] in early to mid-2002." [NOR519590 – Hanson Ex. 35] Thus, even NW's outside legal counsel acknowledged NW management's knowledge of the problems with Expanets early in 2002 rather than the end of the year as asserted by NW in its restatement of its 2002 quarterly operating results.

Despite its knowledge of Expanets' deteriorating financial condition, NW's management was nonetheless fixated on the "necessity" for Expanets to achieve its forecasted EBITDA. The following is a sample of documents evidencing management's emphasis on Expanets' operating performance and its potential impact on NW's consolidated earnings:

- Mr. Orme's 3/14/02 email to Messrs. Chris Younger (Expanets' COO) and Greg Sargen (Expanets' CFO) regarding Expanets forecast emphasizes that "...it is imperative that we demonstrate a strong quarter at Expanets and that it is consistent and supportive of the full year 02' Expanets plan that we have previously shared with the street. As you know, the most significant push back we currently receive from the street surrounds Expanets..." [NOR405678]

- In his 3/14/02 email response to Mr. Orme, Mr. Younger suggests that NW is more concerned about achieving financial targets than compliance with GAAP when he "tongue-in-check" refers to "GAOP (Generally Accepted Orme Principles)..." [NOR405680]
- In his 3/19/02 email to Michael Hanson (then CEO of NWE), Mr. Newell (Blue Dot's CEO) and Mr. Walker of Expanets re: "Partner Entity Q1 Forecasts," Mr. Hylland re-emphasizes NW's desire to meet "street guidance" when he requests "an 'almost ironclad' projection of Q1 financial performance ASAP...." [NOR405682]

Thus, the foregoing examples provide compelling evidence that management was aware of the continuing deterioration in Expanets' operating performance.

Management's concerns regarding the potential impact of Expanets' declining financial results on its business enterprise value

Despite public assertions to the contrary, NW management internally expressed concerns regarding both the operating performance of Expanets and the potential impact on its SFAS 142 impairment assessment to AAA prior to AAA's valuations of Expanets as of January 1, 2002. In an email exchange between October 24 and 26, 2001, Mark Atkinson (AAA's Vice President and Principal) and Carlo Carpino (an AAA analyst) acknowledged that NW "was asking [AAA to perform] Step 1 and Step 2 [SFAS 142 assessment] because they [NW management] believe impairment exists in all three segments [Cornerstone and Blue Dot as well as Expanets]" Furthermore, AAA noted that NW had "done preliminary work which points to impairment at all three units...." [From documents produced by AAA that were not Bates stamped.]

Thus, NW management had openly expressed its concerns that a potential impairment loss existed at Expanets even prior to AAA's valuation of Expanets upon adoption of SFAS 142 as of January 1, 2002.

D&T's concerns with AAA's valuation of Expanets upon implementation of SFAS 142

In his August 2, 2002 SAS 73¹³ *Appraisal Review* Memorandum regarding his review of AAA's preliminary draft of its valuation report, D&T Partner Daniel Lynn (Chicago Valuation Services) expresses the following concerns regarding the financial information provided to AAA by NW's management:

1. The indication of value derived from the Income Approach may be optimistic in light of the following factors:
 - a. Indications of value derived from this approach are dependent on judgmental assumptions regarding future Expanets performance that anticipate significant revenue growth and substantial improvements in profitability.

¹³ Statement on Auditing Standards No. 73, *Using the Work of a Specialist*.

- b. The discount rate selected by AAA may not adequately consider company-specific risks associated with achieving projected improvements in profitability. The discount rate is dependent on subjective adjustments for company-specific risk factors made by AAA.
2. The indications of value derived from the Market Approach are dependent upon judgmental comparisons to the guideline companies. Interpretations of the data which ascribe relatively more weight to recent Expanets financial performance could result in significantly lower indications of value.
[NOR369204]

AAA subsequently provided innocuous responses to D&T's concerns. [NOR369209] However, no changes were made to management's projections or AAA's valuation as a result of D&T's comments.

The inconsistency of Expanets' cash flow projections provided to AAA with internal information known to NW's management

To say that NW management's projections for Expanets were "optimistic" is indeed an understatement. Despite reflecting a slight decline in total revenue from 2001 actual of \$1.032 million to a forecast of \$960 million for 2002, NW projected EBITDA to be \$87 million in 2002 versus an actual negative EBITDA of \$56 million in 2001 - a projected \$143 million turnaround in one year despite the lower forecasted revenue. [NOR305071] Furthermore, 2003 EBITDA was projected to increase nearly 50% to \$128 million. In my view, these projections are incomprehensible given Expanets' past operating performance and the state of the telecommunications industry and despite management's optimistic projections of the impact of its arrangement with Avaya.

NW management asserted that the decline in revenues would be more than offset by increasing profit margins and significant cost reductions despite Expanets historical operating performance. [2Q'02 Form 10-Q, p. 17; NOR379779-80] However, as indicated in the actual results for the six months ended June 30, 2002 (as well as the full year 2002), it is clear that these "cost offsets" not only did not materialize, but costs actually increased as a result of the problems with the EXPERT system discussed elsewhere in this report.

Furthermore, the projected 2002 and 2003 EBITDA figures, on which subsequent years' projections were based, significantly exceeded the EBITDA projections prepared by NW management in connection with its SFAS 121 impairment analysis as of December 31, 2001. A *Discounted Cash Flow* schedule prepared by NW reflects forecasted Expanets EBITDA of \$30.8 million for 2002 (versus projected EBITDA of \$87 million used in AAA's valuation report as of January 1, 2002) and \$58.9 million for 2003 (versus the projected EBITDA of \$128 million used in AAA's 1/1/02 valuation report). [DT000765, NOR305071]

Management's forecasts of Expanets revenues are even more implausible in light of the actual results for the first six months of 2002. Expanets revenue for the six months ended

June 30, 2002 was \$412 - 7% short of plan. Although "actual" EBITDA was above plan, the actual results included various GAAP violations, including material understatements of expenses, discussed in this report.¹⁴ These actual results confirm D&T's concerns regarding the overly optimistic projections and reflect the downturn in the telecommunications industry as acknowledged by Mr. Lewis in his aforementioned 6/10/02 memo to NW's Board.

Based on the documents and deposition transcripts that I have read, I have concluded that NW management knowingly provided to AAA Expanets cash flow projections that were inconsistent with (a) the plethora of "bad news" described in the documents and deposition testimony cited throughout this report and (b) the "actual" operating results for the first half of 2002 which, as noted above, were artificially inflated by the GAAP violations documented in this report.

My independent calculation of Expanets' goodwill impairment loss as of June 30, 2002 to correct for NW's aggressive projections provided to AAA

As noted previously, NW's aggressive projections for Expanets (which AAA acknowledges that it "accepted without further verification") directly resulted in a business enterprise value that was substantially overstated. [NOR305025] Therefore, I recalculated Expanets' business enterprise value based on more realistic assumptions of its projected operating performance and cash flows. Employing these more realistic assumptions, my estimate of Expanets business enterprise value as of January 1, 2002 is \$165 million. (See Attachments A-7 and 8 to this Basis for Opinion.)

Because my computation of Expanets' business enterprise value was lower than its carrying value as of June 30, 2002, I have concluded that a potential impairment loss in conformity with step 1 of SFAS 142 existed as of that date. I have further concluded that AAA's valuation would also have caused NW to identify a potential impairment loss had NW provided more realistic cash flow projections to AAA. Therefore, it would have been necessary for NW to perform the step 2 analysis required by SFAS 142¹⁵ to measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss to be recorded. Based on AAA's valuation, however, NW concluded that no impairment loss existed because AAA's business enterprise value of Expanets (\$790 million) exceeded its carrying value (\$556 million). Therefore, it did not perform the step 2 analysis. [NOR305071]

Yet, only several months later, NW management determined that the carrying value of Expanets assets exceeded its business enterprise value by more than the carrying value of its goodwill, based on AAA's valuation as of 10/1/02 (\$305 million). [NOR364581] Consequently, NW concluded that no implied goodwill existed as of December 31, 2002

¹⁴ See Attachment A-3 to this Basis for Opinion detailing adjustments to Expanets reported operating income which has the same effect on EBITDA.

¹⁵ As stated above, SFAS 142 requires the valuation of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities similar to the allocation performed in a business combination. The net value of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities is compared to its business enterprise value to determine the implied value of goodwill. If the carrying value of such goodwill exceeds the implied value, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount of such excess.

and, accordingly, recognized a goodwill impairment loss equal to the full \$120 million carrying value of Expanets' goodwill as of December 31, 2002.¹⁶ [DT 003502]

As presented in Attachment A-2 to this Basis for Opinion, I calculated Expanets carrying value as of June 30, 2002 to be \$628 million. This amount exceeded my aforementioned calculation of its business enterprise value (\$163 million) by \$465 million. Because my calculated carrying value of Expanets exceeded my calculation of its business enterprise value by more than the carrying value of Expanets' goodwill as of that date, I concluded—as did NW as of December 31, 2002—that there was likewise no implied goodwill at Expanets as of June 30, 2002. Consequently, applying the very same methodology that NW applied at December 31, 2002, I concluded that a \$120 million goodwill impairment loss should have been recognized as of June 30, 2002 to write-off the full carrying value of Expanets' goodwill as of that date.

NW violated GAAP by failing to record an impairment loss attributable to Blue Dot prior to December 31, 2002

The precipitous decline in the business enterprise value of Blue Dot

AAA's September 3, 2002 valuation report reflected a business enterprise value of \$351 million for Blue Dot as of January 1, 2002. [NOR365587, Attachments A-18 and 19 to this Basis for Opinion] Yet, only eight months later, AAA's May 1, 2003 valuation report reflected that Blue Dot's business enterprise value had declined by more than 59% to \$143 million as of October 1, 2002. [NOR364666, Attachments A-20 and 21 to this Basis for Opinion] Although AAA did not refer to its previously-issued valuation as of January 1, 2002 nor explain the reasons for the precipitous decline in value, its October 1, 2002 report did note, among other things, that:

- Blue Dot performed below year expectations during the latest 12 months [9/01 to 9/02] and for fiscal 2001 posting operating EBIT of negative \$9.6 million and negative \$11.6 million, respectively.
 - Blue Dot's decline in operating income within three underperforming locations, margin shortfalls, and an overall increase in operating expenses resulted in an operating loss of \$11.6 million, before a \$7.2 million restructuring charge.
 - Blue Dot experienced substantial growth by making 90 acquisitions from 1998 to 2001. As of the 10/01/02 valuation date, management indicated that Blue Dot will not be acquisitive going forward. Blue Dot, as well as the HVAC industry as a whole, was negatively impacted by a heavy dependence on housing starts and new construction, low demand in mild weather, labor shortages, new industry entrants (such as utilities, home improvement stores and large retailers) and competition from small owner-operated companies.
- [NOR364671-76]

¹⁶ NW also recognized impairment losses on other intangible assets as of 12/31/2002.

Based on the documents and testimony I have read, I concur that the aforementioned matters adversely impacted Blue Dot's earnings. Contrary to NW's and AAA's assertions, however, I believe that such adverse information was known prior to the issuance of AAA's valuation as of January 1, 2002 as discussed below.

Management's knowledge of Blue Dot's deteriorating operating performance

As with Expanets, the documents and deposition transcripts that I have read provide compelling evidence that NW's management was fully aware of the continuing financial difficulties of Blue Dot well before it publicly announced lower earnings expectations in late 2002. Indeed, management knew that Blue Dot would be unable to meet its 2002 financial performance forecasts before the issuance of AAA's January 1, 2002 valuation report.

For example, NW's internal MFIRs indicated that Blue Dot's quarterly revenues were below plan by \$12 million and \$15 million in the first and second quarters of 2002, respectively, representing a negative variance of 11% for each quarter. EBITDA was also below plan by \$5 million and \$7 million in the first and second quarters of 2002, respectively. (See Attachment A-13 to this Basis for Opinion.) Indeed, the MFIRs indicated a steady month-to-month downward revision of Blue Dot's full year forecasted earnings. For example, the January MFIR forecasted revenue and EBITDA of \$508 million and \$32 million, respectively (which was communicated to the investing public as NW's "2002 guidance" for Blue Dot). [NOR362060] However, the June 2002 MFIR, which preceded the issuance of AAA's valuation report, forecasted revenue and EBITDA of \$476 million and \$19 million – a decline of 6% and 41%, respectively.

Management's earnings forecasts were even more implausible in light of the Blue Dot's actual operating results for the first six months of 2002. Blue Dot's revenue and EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2002 were \$212 million and \$0, respectively. (See Attachment A-14 to this Basis for Opinion.) These actual results represent a variance from forecast of \$27 million and \$12 million or 11% and 100%, respectively, and are reflected in Mr. Lewis' concerns expressed to NW's Board of Directors in June 2002 that Blue Dot continue[d] to struggle to hit its numbers." [NOR405410] This further confirms D&T's concerns regarding the overly optimistic projections provided by NW's management to AAA for purposes of computing its business enterprise value.

Thus, based on the documents and deposition testimony that I have read, NW's management knowingly overstated its cash flow projections despite Blue Dot's declining operating performance as evidenced in its variance from forecast for the first half of 2002.

Management's concerns regarding the potential impact of Blue Dot's declining financial results on its business enterprise value

Despite public assertions to the contrary, NW management internally expressed concerns regarding the operating performance of Blue Dot and the potential impact on its SFAS 142 impairment assessment to AAA prior to AAA's valuation as of January 1, 2002. In an email exchange between October 24 and 26, 2001, AAA's Messrs. Atkinson and Carpino acknowledged that NW was asking AAA to perform "Step 1 and Step 2 [of SFAS 142 assessment] because they [NW management] believe impairment exists in all three segments [Cornerstone, Expanets and Blue Dot]." Furthermore, AAA noted that NW had "done preliminary work which points to impairment at all three units...." [From documents produced by AAA that were not Bates stamped.] Thus, NW's management had openly expressed its concerns that a potential impairment loss existed at Blue Dots even prior to AAA's valuation of Blue Dot upon adoption of SFAS 142 as of January 1, 2002.

D&T's concerns with AAA's valuation of Blue Dot upon implementation of SFAS 142

As noted previously, NW's artificial inflation of Blue Dot's projections (which AAA "accepted without further verification") directly resulted in a business enterprise value that was substantially overstated. [NOR365586] Indeed, D&T had numerous concerns regarding AAA's valuation of Blue Dot. Among the more serious concerns raised by D&T are the following:

1. It is difficult to reconcile the conclusion of value derived from Income Approach to the indication developed using the Market Approach. If the Market Approach were weighted in the overall conclusion, the indicated value of Blue Dot would be significantly lower.
2. Assigning no weight to the Market Approach in developing an overall conclusion of value appears to be inconsistent with giving considerable weight to guideline company data in supporting important assumptions in the Income Approach including both key discount rate calculations (e.g., debt mix, beta, etc.) and working capital assumptions.
3. The indication of value derived from the Income Approach appears to be optimistic in light of the following factors:
 - a. Indications of value derived from this approach are dependent on judgmental assumptions regarding future Blue Dot performance that assume significant revenue growth and substantial improvements in profitability.
 - b. The discount rate selected by AAA may not adequately consider company-specific risks associated with achieving projected improvements in profitability. The discount rate is dependent on subjective adjustments for company-specific risk factors made by AAA.

- c. The implied value of \$315.4 million implies a multiple of 2001 revenue of 0.74. This exceeds the median revenue multiple for the 5 guideline companies used in the Market Approach (0.4 times) by 85 percent. This appears unreasonable since Blue Dot is significantly less profitable than all of the guideline companies considered.
- 4. The indication of value derived from the Market Approach, although not used, may be optimistic in that it does not directly account for differences in profitability between Blue Dot and the guideline companies since no weight is given to indications of value derived from earnings multiples.

[NOR369199]

Furthermore, a meeting among Dale Norton and Kurt Whitesel (NW Corporate Controller), AAA's Carlino, and D&T's Polacek and Lynn was held on 7/25/02 to discuss AAA's preliminary valuations of Expanets and Blue Dot. Mr. Carlino's handwritten notes from the meeting regarding AAA's Blue Dot valuation indicated that (a) no weighting of the market approach in the valuation was a "big issue" and (b) D&T "was uncomfortable [with] the valuation." [AAA03785]

Finally, hand written notes from a call¹⁷ among Dan Newell (Blue Dot's CEO), Rob Kennedy (Blue Dot's CFO), and NW's Whitesel to discuss Blue Dot's "business Strategy and what has changed" indicated, among other things, the following:

- They've had six months of learning since last report [however, this "learning" was not adequately incorporated into the valuation projections]
 - Learned from "horrific misses" from prior budgets and revised budgets [although actual 2002 results vis-à-vis plan would indicate otherwise]
 - Conclusion: this business isn't capable of performing at the level they thought it was
 - Didn't make [the] progress they thought they'd need
- [AAA15769]

This document is undated but it appears that this call occurred some time after December 2002. However, it is clear from the above and the other documents and deposition testimony I have read that NW management was well aware of D&T's concerns regarding the potential impact of Blue Dot's declining financial results on its business enterprise value before AAA's valuation report as of January 1, 2002.

¹⁷ (No date or author was indicated). Although other participants in this call are not identified, presumably AAA was involved as this document was contained in the AAA's documents.

The inconsistency of Blue Dot's cash flow projections provided to AAA with internal information known to NW's management

Management's forecasts of Blue Dot's revenues and EBITDA were, in my view, very optimistic in light of the actual results for the first six months of 2002. Blue Dot's actual revenue and EBITDA for the six months ended June 30, 2002 were \$212 and \$0 million, respectively. (See Attachment A-14 to this Basis for Opinion.) These actual results represent a negative variance from forecast of \$27 million and \$12 million or 11% and 100%, respectively. These results confirm the appropriateness of D&T's concerns regarding the overly optimistic projections and further reflect, as indicated by AAA, the risks and uncertainties associated with the highly fragmented, people intensive HVAC Industry. [NOR364677]

As a result of (a) D&T's substantive concerns, (b) Blue Dot's poor historical operating performance, (c) actual results failing to meet forecasts for the six months ended June 30, 2002, and (d) management's internal assessment that Blue Dot would likely not achieve the 2002 "guidance" it had communicated to the public, I have concluded that NW management knowingly provided cash flow projections for Blue Dot to AAA that were inconsistent with (a) the plethora of "bad news" described in the documents and deposition testimony cited throughout this report and (b) Blue Dot's actual operating results for the first half of 2002.

My independent calculation of Blue Dot's goodwill impairment loss as of June 30, 2002 to correct for NW's aggressive projections provided to AAA

As noted previously, NW's aggressive projections for Blue Dot (which AAA acknowledges that it "accepted without further verification") directly resulted in a business enterprise value that was substantially overstated. [NOR365617] Therefore, I recalculated Blue Dot's business enterprise value based on more realistic assumptions of its projected operating performance and cash flows. Employing those more realistic assumptions, my estimate of Blue Dot's business enterprise value as of June 30, 2002 is \$37 million. (See Attachments A-16 and 17 to this Basis for Opinion.)

Because my computation of Blue Dot's business enterprise value was lower than its carrying value as of June 30, 2002, I concluded that a potential impairment loss in conformity with step 1 of SFAS 142 existed as of that date. I have further concluded that AAA's valuation would also have caused NW to identify a potential impairment loss had NW provided more realistic cash flow projections to AAA. Therefore, it would have been necessary to perform the step 2 analysis required by SFAS 142¹⁸ to measure the amount of goodwill impairment loss to be recorded. Based on AAA's valuation, however, NW concluded that no impairment loss existed as of June 30, 2002 because AAA's business enterprise value of Blue Dot (\$351 million) exceeded its carrying value

¹⁸ As stated above, SFAS 142 requires the valuation of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities similar to the allocation performed in a business combination. The net value of the reporting unit's assets and liabilities is compared to its business enterprise value to determine the implied value of goodwill. If the carrying value of such goodwill exceeds the implied value, an impairment loss is recognized in the amount of such excess.

of \$311 million. Therefore, it did not perform the step 2 analysis. **[NOR365616, Attachment A-16 to this Basis for Opinion]**

Yet, only several months later, NW identified a potential impairment loss based on AAA's valuation as of 10/1/02 (\$143 million) and Blue Dot's carrying value of \$342 million as of that date. **[NOR364666, NOR376038, Attachments A-20 and 21 to this Basis for Opinion]** As a result, a "step 2 analysis was performed under SFAS 142 to provide an allocation based on the fair value of Blue Dot's assets. During step 2, [AAA] provided [an] allocation of the concluded value of Blue Dot."¹⁹ Based on AAA's valuation, NW determined that the implied value of goodwill of Blue Dot was de minimus. **[NOR376038]** As a result, NW recognized an impairment loss for the full \$270 million carrying value of Blue Dot's goodwill as of December 31, 2002.

As presented in Attachment A-2 to this Basis for Opinion, I calculated Blue Dot's carrying value to be \$340 million as of June 30, 2002. This amount exceeded my aforementioned calculation of its business enterprise value (\$37million) by approximately \$303 million. Thus, I identified a potential impairment loss under step 1 of SFAS 142.

The documents and deposition testimony I have read clearly indicate that Blue Dot's performance had not only been declining throughout 2002 but that minimal changes had occurred in either Blue Dot's internal operating performance or its external operating environment from June 30 to December 31, 2002. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the implied value of Blue Dot's goodwill as of June 30, 2002 approximated that as of December 31, 2002. Consequently, applying the very same methodology that NW applied at year-end, and recognizing that the carrying value of goodwill did not change from June 30, 2002 to December 31, 2002,²⁰ I concluded that the entire \$270 million goodwill impairment loss that NW recognized as of year-end (to write-off the full carrying value of Blue Dot's goodwill) should have been recognized as of June 30, 2002.

¹⁹ I was unable to locate any documents supporting such valuation.

²⁰ Goodwill is recorded at the time of consummation of a business combination, cannot be written up thereafter, and can be written down only to recognize impairment in its value.

b. NW improperly accounted for liability reserves and other accruals of Expanets.**Background**

As discussed previously in this report, NW restated its consolidated financial statements for the first three quarters of 2002. Its restated financial statements included in its Forms 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2 filed on April 15, 2003 reflected a decrease in selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses for the first quarter of 2002 of \$5.4 million [Q1'02 Form 10-Q/A, p. 4] and an increase in SG&A expenses for the second and third quarters of \$1.5 million and \$3.8 million, respectively [2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.2, p. 4; 3Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.2, p. 4]. The restatements were made "to reflect the reversal of adjustments to accruals related to vendor settlements, bonus accruals and other items that were made in the third quarter. These adjustments should have been reported in the first and second quarters of 2002." [3Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.2, p. 4]

The SEC's Cease-and-Desist Order stated that, during the first three quarters of 2002, Expanets reduced amounts it had recorded in at least fourteen of the reserve accounts it maintained on its balance sheet, including its billing adjustments reserve account, and that these reductions had materially increased Expanets' and NW's income. It further stated that \$2.6 million, \$8.8 million and \$27 million of income of Expanets in the first, second and third quarters of 2002, respectively, was derived from such reductions of Expanets' reserve accounts [SEC Cease-and-Desist Order, par. 27-31]. However, the restatement adjustments made by NW, as discussed in the preceding paragraph, constituted only a portion of the reserve reductions noted in the SEC's Cease-and-Desist Order.

Relevant GAAP

The relevant GAAP with respect to accounting for liability accruals and other "reserves" is contained principally in SFAS 5, *Accounting for Contingencies* ("SFAS 5") and Interpretation No. 14, *Reasonable Estimation of the Amount of a Loss an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 5*, ("FIN 14"). See BFO 1.a. for a summary of the applicable guidance in these pronouncements.

NW's Accounting

Expanets maintained a reserve for billing adjustments¹ and numerous other reserve accounts and provided accruals for other expenses unpaid as of the end of the reporting period. Such expenses included marketing, travel and training expenses, bonuses, vendor settlements and vendor rebates. As discussed above, NW reduced some of these reserves and accruals in the first, second and third quarters of 2002 in order to increase Expanets' net income.

¹ In 2002, Expanets "experienced numerous complications with its new EXPERT system, particularly with billings and collections." [3Q'02 Form 10Q/A, p. 2] The resulting billing errors led to misstatements in revenue and accounts receivable. To account for these errors, Expanets established a reserve account for an estimated amount of billing adjustments that would be necessary to accurately state revenue and accounts receivable. (See BFO 1.a.)

NW Violated GAAP by Overstating and then Improperly Reducing Liability Reserves and Other Accruals at Expanets

Certain documents that I reviewed indicate that, as of the end of various periods, some reserve accounts at Expanets were in excess of management's best estimate of its probable loss exposure. In other words, NW's management knowingly accrued amounts greater than the estimated future cash outflows that it believed would be necessary to settle its liabilities. For example:

- Rick Fresia (CFO of Expanets) wrote in his July 16, 2002 email to Kipp Orme regarding Expanets' 2002 EBITDA forecast:

...If I'm right, in conjunction with doable countermeasures, we'll deliver \$86M of organic EBITDA...I have at least \$8M+ (per Lonnie, who is conservative) available from the B.S. [balance sheet]. In other words, we'll squeak by...
[NOR521024]

In other words, Rick Fresia communicated that he had \$8M accrued in Expanets' reserve accounts that were "available" to be reduced in future months (presumably because they were in excess of management's estimate of probable loss).

- NW prepared a document showing reserve balances as of March 31, 2002. [NOR306836] This document was requested in early May by Mr. Fresia to show "an inventory of the accruals on the balance sheet with the assessment of their viability." [NOR306834] Actual reserve balances, totaling \$40.8M are shown in the far left column, while the next column, entitled "(Risks)/Opportunities" shows potential changes in the reserve accounts, for a total reduction of \$29.2M. This suggests that NW's best estimate of its loss exposure was lower than its actual accrued liabilities on the balance sheet, with the difference being viewed as an "opportunity" to reverse these amounts in current or future periods. Presumably, Mr. Fresia requested this document because he was questioning "viability," or appropriateness, of Expanets' reserve balances.

FAS 5 requires a loss contingency to be accrued if the loss is probable and its amount can be reasonably estimated. FIN 14 further requires the amount of the reserve to represent management's best estimate of the amount of the loss. If the estimate is a range of equally likely amounts, then the lowest amount in the range should be recognized. Therefore, by knowingly creating excessive reserves and accrued liabilities, NW violated GAAP.

Other documents that I reviewed indicate that NW then reduced the amounts in some of Expanets' reserve and accrued liability accounts in order to help Expanets meet its earnings projections. That is, NW knowingly overestimated some of its reserves and accrued liabilities in some periods (as discussed above), and then reduced them in future periods when additional income was needed to improve earnings. The following are but a few examples of documents evidencing that NW's management was reducing Expanets' reserve and accrued liability accounts to improve Expanets' earnings:

- In October 2002, NW's management instructed Mr. Fresia to reverse \$4.2 million of reserves in the third quarter of 2002 in order to "make the quarter," i.e. to enable Expanets to meet its EBITDA projections. Mr. Fresia was "uncomfortable" with the reversal and objected, but was "overruled." [NOR306834] This was confirmed by Kendall Kliever (NW's Chief Accountant) at his deposition. [Kliever 132:2-4 - 133:1-23 - 135:2-19 - 138: 17-24 - 139:1-5]. The reversal was also strongly opposed by Mr. Fresia's finance team, including Reggie Vegliante (Expanets' Treasurer) who said that the reversal was "a mistake" and by Lonnie Clark (Expanets' VP Controller) who suggested getting the decision "in writing from whomever made the call." [NOR306842]
- In a document chronicling NW's accounting decisions pertaining to reserves, Mr. Fresia wrote that billing adjustment reserves were reversed off the balance sheet via "a process [that] contains more subjectivity than [he] feels comfortable with." He further states that "balance sheet helps" became part of NW's "vernacular." [NOR306834]

Therefore, not only did Expanets accrue insufficient amounts to account for EXPERT billing errors during the first three quarters of 2002 (See Basis for Opinion 1.a.), but as this document indicates, it also reduced the accruals it did have when "balance sheet help" was needed to increase its EBITDA.

- The April 25, 2003 *Report of the Special Committee of the Board of Directors of the NorthWestern Corporation* describes the results of the Special Committee's investigation into NW's accounting practices. It states:

...[M]any interviewees stated that the timing of reversals related partly to assisting Expanets in achieving its projections that NW has publicized to the financial markets... The reversals of accruals at Expanets (which were being tracked in an effort to understand their impact on the 2002 operations plan) began in March 2002. As of September 2002, these reversals accounted for approximately \$38.5 million of Expanets' EBITDA for the first nine months of 2002. [NOR519812]

Pursuant to SFAS 5 and FIN 14, reserves and accrued liabilities should be reversed only if there is a change in management's best estimate of the amount and the likelihood of loss. By improperly reducing its reserves and accrued liabilities merely to enable it to meet "earnings targets," NW violated GAAP.

As discussed in the Background section above, in its Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.2 for the first, second and third quarters of 2002, NW restated only a portion of the reserve reversals identified in the SEC's Cease-and-Desist Order. For each of the three quarters, NW's Form 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2 does not provide sufficient disclosure to enable a reader to understand the amount of Expanets' income derived from the reserve reductions, or how the reserve reductions complied with FAS 5 and FIN 14. Therefore, I was unable to quantify the exact amount of Expanets' reserve reversals that were not in compliance with GAAP. For this reason, I included the entire amounts identified in the SEC's Cease-and-

Desist Order less the portions thereof restated by NW as adjustments to the revised financial statements presented in Attachments A-1 through A-10.

The effect of these adjustments on NW's earnings reported in its original Forms 10-Q is as follows:

(\$ in thousands)

	Adjustments to SG&A as Reported in Original 10-Qs			Total Adjustment to SG&A as Percentage of Earnings					
	NW Restatements (1)	GAAP Violations Not Restated by NW (2)	(A) Total Adjustment	(B) Operating Income	(A)/(B) %	(C) EBITDA	(A)/(C) %	(D) Net Income	(A)/(D) % (3)
Q1' 02	\$ (5,300)	\$ 2,600	\$ (2,700)	\$ 34,848	-7.8%	\$ 62,272	-4.3%	\$ (29,488)	5.5%
Q2' 02	\$ 1,500	\$ 7,300	\$ 8,800	\$ 48,816	18.0%	\$ 81,081	10.9%	\$ 15,804	33.4%
Q3' 02	\$ 3,800	\$ 23,200	\$ 27,000	\$ 46,548	58.3%	\$ 77,664	34.8%	\$ (41,317)	-39.2%

(1) 1Q'02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No.2, p. 4; 2Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, Amendment No.2, p. 4; 3Q'02 Form 10-Q/A, Amendment No.2, p. 4.

(2) GAAP violations not restated were determined as follows:

- In the first quarter of 2002, NW recognized \$2.6 million in reserve reductions based on the SEC cease-and-desist order. None of these reserve reductions were adjusted in NW's restated financial statements. Although NW's restated financial statements reflected a decrease of SG&A expenses of \$5.3 million, this amount represents movement of reserve reductions recorded in the second and third quarters of 2002 to the first quarter of 2002. Therefore, NW did not adjust for \$2.6 million of reserve reductions taken in the first quarter of 2002, and I included this amount as an additional adjustment to NW's restated SG&A expenses.
- In the second quarter of 2002, NW recognized \$8.8 million in reserve reductions based on the SEC cease-and-desist order. In its restated financial statements, NW adjusted for \$1.5 million of these reserve reductions by moving them to the first quarter of 2002. Therefore, I included the remaining \$7.3 million as an additional adjustment to NW's restated SG&A expenses.
- In the third quarter of 2002, NW recognized \$27 million in reserve reductions based on the SEC cease-and-desist order. In its restated financial statements, NW adjusted for \$3.8 million of these reserve reductions by moving them to the first quarter of 2002. Therefore, I included the remaining \$23.2 million as an additional adjustment to NW's restated SG&A expenses.

(3) Calculated using a 40% effective tax rate.

ATTACHMENTS TO BASIS FOR OPINION 2

Attachment A - 1SUMMARY OF WRITE-OFFS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2002

(\$ Millions)

GOODWILL / INTANGIBLE WRITE-OFF BREAKDOWNEXPANETS WRITE-OFF

Goodwill	120	(1)
Reserves	4	(1)
NCS	4	(1)
Total Goodwill	128	(1)
Assembled Workforce - Unamortizable and Unidentifiable	19	(1)
Total Goodwill and Unamortizable, Unidentifiable Intangibles	147	(1)
Dealer Agreements	47	(2)
Expert Related	70	(2)
Other Intangibles - definite lives	25	(2)
Total Expanet's Write-off	289	(1) (2)

BLUE DOT WRITE-OFF

Goodwill - Blue Dot	270	(2)
NCG write-off	20	(2)
Other Fixed Assets and Intangibles	12	(2)
Total Blue Dot write-off	302	
Megawatt Natural Gas-Fire Generation Project ("MFM")	35	(2)

TOTAL GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE
WRITE-OFF626

(1) DT 003502

(2) NOR375923

Attachment A - 2**Expanets and Blue Dot Carrying Values**
(\$ Millions)

	<u>Expanets</u>	<u>Blue Dot</u>
Short-term borrowings as of December 31, 2001	\$ 179 ⁽¹⁾	\$ - ⁽²⁾
Current portion of LTD as of December 31, 2001	9 ⁽¹⁾	13 ⁽²⁾
Long-term debt as of December 31, 2001	<u>35 ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>2 ⁽²⁾</u>
Book value of debt as of 12/31/01	223	15
Shareholders' equity	333 ⁽¹⁾	305 ⁽²⁾
Carrying value as of January 1, 2002	<u>\$ 556</u>	<u>\$ 320</u>
Book value of debt as of 9/30/02	\$ 283 ⁽³⁾	\$ 21 ⁽⁵⁾
Equity value as of 9/30/02	<u>343 ⁽³⁾</u>	<u>321 ⁽⁵⁾</u>
	626	342
Add back: net loss (income) for 3Q'02 to arrive at 6/30/02 shareholder equity	<u>2 ⁽⁴⁾</u>	<u>(2) ⁽⁶⁾</u>
Carrying value as of June 30, 2002	<u>\$ 628</u>	<u>\$ 340</u>

⁽¹⁾ AAA09119⁽²⁾ AAA15718⁽³⁾ NOR 375926⁽⁴⁾ See Attachment A - 5 to this Basis for Opinion⁽⁵⁾ NOR 376038⁽⁶⁾ See Attachment A - 13 to this Basis for Opinion

Attachment A - 3

Adjustment to Expanets' Operating Income
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2002
 (\$ Millions)

Operating Income, as originally reported	\$ 8 ⁽¹⁾
Adjustments:	
Operating revenues	(42) ⁽¹⁾
Cost of sales	7 ⁽¹⁾
Selling, general, and administrative	(10) ⁽¹⁾
Reserve reversals	<u>(10) ⁽²⁾</u>
Total adjustments	(55)
Actual operating loss	<u>\$ (47) ⁽³⁾</u>

⁽¹⁾ NW 2Q' 02 Form 10-Q/A Amendment No. 2, p.32

⁽²⁾ See Basis for Opinion 2.b.

⁽³⁾ Excluding impairment loss

Attachment A - 4

EXPANETS
SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS
(\$ MILLIONS)

	<u>2002 ⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>2001 ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>2000 ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>1999 ⁽²⁾</u>	<u>1998 ⁽³⁾</u>
Revenues	\$ 710	\$ 1,032	\$ 1,104	\$ 295	\$ 127
Gross Margin	266	384	364	128	57
Gross Margin %	37.5%	37.2%	32.9%	42.7%	44.9%
Operating Income (loss)	(103) ⁽⁴⁾	(103)	(25)	13	6
EBITDA	(48) ⁽⁴⁾	(53)	13	23	11
Net Income (Loss)	(157) ⁽⁴⁾	(87)	(20)	3	3

⁽¹⁾ NW 2002 Form 10-K, pp.54-55

⁽²⁾ NW 2001 Form 10-K, Ex. 13

⁽²⁾ NW 2000 Form 10-K, Ex. 13

⁽³⁾ Excludes 4th quarter write-offs, see Attachment A - 1 to this Basis for Opinion.

Attachment A - 5

EXPANETS
Results of Operations (YTD)
(\$ MILLIONS)

	YTD 3/31/02 ⁽¹⁾			YTD 6/30/02 ⁽²⁾			YTD 9/30/02 ⁽³⁾			YTD 12/31/02 ⁽⁴⁾		
	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance
Revenues	\$ 214	\$ 202	\$ (12)	\$ 445	\$ 412	\$ (33)	\$ 686	\$ 595	\$ (91)	\$ 920	\$ 710	\$ (210)
Gross Margin	80	77	(3)	169	171	2	276	252	(24)	380	266	(114)
Gross Margin %	37.4%	38.1%	.7%	38.0%	41.4%	3.4%	40.2%	42.4%	2.1%	41.3%	37.5%	(3.8%)
Operating Income	7	(4.5)	2.5	(7)	4.8	11.8	12	12	0	30	(103)	(133)
EBITDA	7	7	-	21	30	9	54	51	(3)	87	(48)	(135)
Net Income(Loss)	(1)	(8)	(9)	(4)	(7)	(3)	2	(9)	(11)	10	(157)	(167)

⁽¹⁾ MFIR [NOR361980]⁽²⁾ MFIR [NOR362056]⁽³⁾ MFIR [NOR362114]⁽⁴⁾ MFIR [NOR361905]⁽⁵⁾ NW 2002 Form 10-K, p. F - 54⁽⁶⁾ Excludes 4th quarter write-offs, see Attachment A - 1 to this Basis for Opinion.

EXPANETS

Results of Operations (Monthly)

(\$ MILLIONS)

	December 2007 ⁽¹⁾			January 2008 ⁽²⁾			February 2008 ⁽³⁾			March 2008 ⁽⁴⁾			April 2008 ⁽⁵⁾			May 2008 ⁽⁶⁾			June 2008 ⁽⁷⁾		
	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance	Plan	Actual	Variance
Revenues	\$ 110	\$ 67	\$ (43)	\$ 66	\$ 86	\$ (20)	\$ 71	\$ 66	\$ (5)	\$ 74	\$ 70	\$ (4)	\$ 76	\$ 72	\$ (4)	\$ 70	\$ 70	\$ (0)	\$ 78	\$ 68	\$ (10)
Gross Margin	46	27	(19)	25	24	(1)	27	23	(4)	28	30	2	27	31	4	32	32	0	35	31	(4)
Gross Margin %	41.8%	40.3%	-1.5%	37.0%	37.1%	.1%	37.7%	34.2%	-3.5%	38.1%	42.0%	4.0%	36.2%	43.8%	7.3%	32.6%	44.2%	13%	40.3%	44.0%	3.7%
EBITDA	11	0	(11)	(4)	(2)	2	3	2	(1)	4	7	3	2	6	4	2	7	7	0	10	(2)
Net Income (Loss)	5	5	0	6	1	(5)	(6)	(1)	5	(2)	(7)	(5)	(3)	(1)	2	(5)	(1)	4	3	2	(1)

⁽¹⁾ AFTER PROVISIONS⁽²⁾ AFTER PROVISIONS⁽³⁾ AFTER PROVISIONS⁽⁴⁾ AFTER PROVISIONS⁽⁵⁾ AFTER PROVISIONS⁽⁶⁾ AFTER PROVISIONS⁽⁷⁾ AFTER PROVISIONS

Attachment A - 6

Attachment A - 7Valuation of Expanets as of 1/1/02 - REVISED ASSUMPTIONS

<u>INCOME APPROACH</u>	
	<u>Estimate of Value (\$ Millions)</u>
Present Value Interim Cash Flows :	94 ⁽¹⁾
Discounted Terminal Value :	<u>125 ⁽¹⁾</u>
Total	219
Invested Capital Premium for Control :	<u>0% ⁽²⁾</u>
Indicated Invested Capital Value :	219
Excess (deficit) Working Capital :	(70) ⁽²⁾
Plus Cash Balance	<u>14 ⁽²⁾</u>
 Revised Business Enterprise Value :	 <u>\$ 163</u>

⁽¹⁾ See Attachment A-8 to this Basis for Opinion.⁽²⁾ From AAA's Valuation as of 1/1/02. [NOR305070]

NorthWestern Corporation
Valuation of Expanets as of 1/1/02 - Revised Assumptions

Attachment A - 8

INCOME APPROACH
DISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS METHOD
Calculation of Interim Cash Flows
(\$ Millions)

For the Years Ending December 31, Number of Months	Projected					Stabilized Period
	2002 12	2003 12	2004 12	2005 12	2006 12	
Net Revenues (a)	863.3	908.6	961.8	989.4	1,049.3	1,049.3
Cost of Goods Sold	506.9	531.2	567.7	589.6	614.9	614.9
Gross Profit (b)	357.4	376.3	394.0	413.7	434.4	434.4
Total Operating Expenses & Other (c)	293.6	308.2	323.6	339.8	356.8	356.8
EBITDA	63.8	67.1	70.4	74.0	77.7	77.7
Depreciation Expense	16.7	24.2	31.6	38.7	37.0	32.0
Amortization Expense	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	0.0
EBIT	13.8	11.6	7.8	3.9	9.3	45.7
Estimated Income Taxes @	40.0%					
Debt-Free Net Income	8.3	6.9	4.6	2.3	5.8	18.3
Plus:						
Depreciation Expense	16.7	24.2	31.6	38.7	37.0	32.0
Amortization Expense	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	0.0
Less:						
Capital Expenditures	44.0	32.0	32.0	41.1	32.0	32.0
Working Capital Requirements @	(5.8)	8.7	8.3	0.1	9.3	3.3
Debt-Free Net Cash Flow	26.2	21.8	27.1	31.2	32.7	24.1
Partial Period Adjustment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Adjusted Debt-Free Net Cash Flow	26.2	21.8	27.1	31.2	32.7	
Discount Period	0.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50	
Factor @ WACC	14.0%					
Present Value	0.9342	0.8218	0.7207	0.6322	0.5548	
Present Value	18.8	17.9	19.6	19.7	18.1	
Present Value of Interim Cash Flows:	\$ 84.1 Million					

Terminal Value Calculations	Terminal Factor (\$ Millions)	Terminal Value (\$ Millions)	Discounted Value 14.50% (\$ Millions)
Capital Final Year DFNCF at WACC less g	g = 3.0% g	25	226
			125 ⁽¹⁾

Discounted Value Calculation ⁽¹⁾

Terminal Value	226
Number of Periods	4.5
Interest Rate	14%
Present Value	125

REVISED ASSUMPTIONS

- (a) Forecasted 2002 Revenue of \$863 from June 30, 2002 MFIR, [NOR382059]. Annual projected revenue growth reduced from an average of 10% to 5% to reflect decline in telecommunication industry and lower than expected sales growth known at the time of preparation of AAA's 1/1/02 valuation issued in September 2002.
- (b) Used actual YTD gross margin percentage of 41.4% from June 2002 MFIR [NOR382058], even though average Gross Profit percentage for 2002 was less than 38%.
- (c) Used actual Total Operating Expense as percentage of revenues (34%) for the 6 months ended June 30, 2002.

AAA Valuation of Expanets as of 1/1/02 - AS REPORTED**INCOME APPROACH (ONLY)**

	Estimate of Value (\$ Millions)
Present Value Interim Cash Flows :	282 ⁽¹⁾
Discounted Terminal Value :	584 ⁽¹⁾
Total	867
Invested Capital Premium for Control :	0% ⁽²⁾
Indicated Invested Capital Value :	867
Excess (deficit) Working Capital :	(70) ⁽²⁾
Plus Cash Balance	14 ⁽²⁾

Business Enterprise Value : \$ 810⁽¹⁾ See Attachment A - 10 to this Basis for Opinion.⁽²⁾ From AAA's Valuation as of 1/1/02. [NOR305070]

Source : AAA Conclusion p.26 [NOR305042]

	Concluded Value (\$Millions)	Weight (%)	Weighted Concluded Value (\$Millions)
Market Approach	824.5	50%	412.3
Income Approach	867.0	50%	433.5
Total Invested Capital of Operating Business			845.8
Less Deficit Working Capital			56.0
Business Enterprise Value			789.8
			Say 790.0

Attachment A - 9

NorthWestern Corporation
AAA Valuation of Expenditures as of 1/1/02 - AS REPORTED

Attachment A - 10

INCOME APPROACH
DISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS METHOD
Calculation of Interim Cash Flows
(\$ Millions)

For the Years Ending December 31, Number of Months	2001 12	2002 12	Projected 2003 12	2004 12	2005 12	2006 12	Stabilized Period	3 YR CAGR (2002-2004)	8 YR CAGR (2002-2007)
Net Revenues	1,032.0	980.0	1,068.5	1,172.2	1,285.2	1,401.5	1,401.5	10.5%	9.9%
Cost of Goods Sold	548.0	578.1	641.1	681.5	758.0	826.9	826.9	9.6%	9.5%
Gross Profit	384.0	383.9	427.4	480.6	527.2	574.6	574.6	11.9%	10.6%
Operating Expenses & Other									
Field Operating Expense	na	231.7	241.6	247.8	271.8	296.3	296.3	3.4%	4.5%
Corporate & IT Expense	na	86.2	57.3	53.2	53.2	53.2	53.2	-0.7%	-1.2%
Other Expenses / (Income)	na								
Total Operating Expenses & Other	-	296.9	298.9	301.0	325.0	349.5	349.5	NMF	NMF
EBITDA		87.0	128.3	179.6	202.2	225.1	225.1	43.7%	26.9%
Depreciation Expense	45.4	18.7	24.2	31.5	38.7	37.0	32.0	30.0%	18.7%
Amortization Expense		31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
EBIT		38.9	72.7	116.7	132.1	156.7	193.1	77.0%	43.6%
Estimated Income Taxes @	40.0%	14.8	29.1	46.7	52.8	62.7	77.2	77.9%	43.6%
Debt-Free Net Income		22.1	43.6	70.0	79.3	94.0	115.9	77.9%	43.6%
Plus:									
Depreciation Expense	45.4	18.7	24.2	31.5	38.7	37.0	32.0	30.0%	18.7%
Amortization Expense		31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
Loss:									
Capital Expenditures		44.0	32.0	32.0	41.1	32.0	32.0	-10.2%	-6.9%
Working Capital Requirements @	8.0%	(5.5)	8.7	8.3	0.1	9.3	3.3	NMF	NMF
Debt-Free Net Cash Flow	48.4	34.0	58.6	92.6	108.2	121.1	112.8		
Partial Period Adjustment		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
Adjusted Debt-Free Net Cash Flow		34.0	58.6	92.6	108.2	121.1			
Discount Period		0.50	1.50	2.50	3.50	4.50			
Factor @ WACC	14.0%	0.6342	0.8218	0.7207	0.6322	0.5545			
Present Value		31.6	48.1	66.8	68.4	67.2			
Present Value of Interim Cash Flows:	\$	282.2	Million						
Terminal Value Calculations		Terminal Factor		Terminal Value		Discounted Value			
Capital Final Year DFNCF		(\$ Millions)		(\$ Millions)		14.00%			
at WACC less g	g *	3.0% g	118	1,054		584 ⁽¹⁾			

Discounted Value Calculation ⁽¹⁾

Terminal Value	1,054
Number of Periods	4.5
Interest Rate	14%
Present value	584

Source: AAA Valuation as of 1/1/02, some minor differences due to rounding. [NOR305071]

Attachment A - 11**AAA Valuation of Expanets as of 10/1/02 - AS REPORTED**

<u>INCOME APPROACH (ONLY)</u>	
	<u>Estimate of Value (\$ Millions)</u>
Present Value Interim Cash Flows :	119 ⁽¹⁾
Discounted Terminal Value :	<u>199 ⁽¹⁾</u>
Total	318
Invested Capital Premium for Control :	<u>0% ⁽²⁾</u>
Indicated Invested Capital Value :	318
Excess (deficit) Working Capital :	(26) ⁽²⁾
Plus Cash Balance	<u>10 ⁽²⁾</u>
Business Enterprise Value :	<u>\$ 302</u>

⁽¹⁾ See Attachment A - 12 to this Basis for Opinion.

⁽²⁾ From AAA's Valuation as of 10/1/02. **[NOR364601]**

Attachment A - 12

NorthWestern Corporation
AAA Valuation of Expanets as of 10/1/02 - AS REPORTED

INCOME APPROACH
DISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS METHOD
Calculation of Interim Cash Flows
(\$ Millions)

For the Years Ending December 31, Number of Months	2002 3	2003 12	Projected 2004 12	2005 12	2006 12	2007 12	Stabilized Period	3 YR CAGR (2002-2004)	6 YR CAGR (2002-2007)
Net Revenues	181.1	700.3	742.3	786.8	826.1	867.5	867.5	2.1%	4.0%
Cost of Goods Sold	104.0	409.3	423.2	448.6	470.9	494.3	494.3	1.1%	3.6%
Gross Profit	57.1	291.0	319.1	338.2	355.2	373.2	373.2	3.5%	4.6%
Operating Expenses & Other									
Field Operating Expense	47.8	173.5	182.3	213.0	221.2	229.9	229.9	-0.5%	4.5%
Corporate & IT Expense	19.6	74.0	74.8	75.7	76.5	77.3	77.3	-4.6%	-1.2%
Total Operating Expenses & Other	67.5	247.5	257.1	288.7	297.7	307.2	307.2	-1.6%	2.9%
EBITDA	(10.4)	43.5	61.9	49.5	57.5	66.0	66.0	40.8%	16.1%
Depreciation Expense	6.3	26.4	28.3	28.1	23.5	22.5	13.0	7.8%	-1.5%
Amortization Expense	7.5	27.7	27.7	26.6	16.1	0.0	0.0	-3.6%	NMF
EBIT	(24.2)	(10.6)	6.0	(3.2)	17.9	43.6	53.0		
Estimated Income Taxes	40.0%	(9.7)	(4.2)	2.4	(1.3)	7.2	21.2	NMF	NMF
Debt-Free Net Income		(14.5)	(8.4)	3.8	(1.9)	10.7	31.8	NMF	NMF
Plus:									
Depreciation Expense	6.3	26.4	28.3	28.1	23.5	22.5	13.0	7.8%	-1.5%
Amortization Expense	7.5	27.7	27.7	26.6	16.1	0.0	0.0	-3.6%	NMF
Less:									
Capital Expenditures	3.2	24.4	15.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	-10.2%	-6.9%
Working Capital Requirements @	8.0%	(1.6)	(1.0)	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.3	NMF	NMF
Debt-Free Net Cash Flow	(2.1)	24.3	41.2	33.2	34.2	32.3	29.8		
Partial Period Adjustment	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00			
Adjusted Debt-Free Net Cash Flow	(2.1)	24.3	41.2	33.2	34.2	32.3			
Discount Period	0.13	0.75	1.75	2.75	3.75	4.75			
Factor @ WACC	12.0%	0.9859	0.9185	0.8201	0.7322	0.6536	0.5837		
Present Value	(2.1)	22.3	33.7	24.3	22.4	18.8			
Present Value of Interim Cash Flows:	\$	119.3	Million						
Terminal Value Calculations			Terminal Factor	Terminal Value	Discounted Value				
Capital Final Year DFNCF			(\$ Millions)	(\$ Millions)	12.00%				
at WACC less g	g =	3.0% g	30.69	340.5	198.8 ⁽¹⁾				

Discounted Value Calculation ⁽¹⁾

Terminal Value	340.5
Number of Periods	4.8
Interest Rate	12%
Present Value	198.8

Source: AAA Valuation as of 10/1/02, some minor differences due to rounding. [NOR364602]